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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXI.---NO. 45 VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 4 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Never Out of Fashion

Fine Leather Purses and Card Cases

Sterling Silver and Gold Mounted.

WE have them all Kinds and Prices. See the assortment.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
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WHOLESALE DEALERS

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
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IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS

Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.



Now Be Good.

Don't do it again or you WILL get hurt.

ASPARAGUS TIPS 25c
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.. 25c
PAIL JAM (5 lbs.)..... 50c
FRENCH PRUNES, per lb..... 5c
EASTERN HERRINGS, per box. 25c
FINNAN HADDIES, BLOATERS,
KIPPERED HERRING .....

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KLONDIKE.... OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street. Victoria. B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD
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We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

THE AUCTION MART

62 Douglas St.

RALPH CHURTON

Will sell at early date, by order of a gentleman leaving for England, a large quantity of

Household Furniture and General Effects.

Atlin Miners What you need is Good

Pocket and Sheath Knives, Compasses, Mining Glasses, Gold Bags, Magnets, Camping Cutlery, Belts, Hair Clippers and Shears, etc. at...

Fox's, 78 Gov't St.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.

Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

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Chewing Tobacco

— IN —

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Wheat Flakes IN 2-lb CARTOONS.

FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.

The only substitute for Rolled Oats.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES—

ASK FOR

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.



Sterling Silver Waltham Watches $6.50

FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMP'Y

LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three ★★★ Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,

HUNGARIAN, ★★★ STRONG BAKERS

ASSAY OFFICE,

BROUGHTON STREET.

W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.

Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

Offices to Rent

Fine suit of offices, one large with small room adjoining; also two private offices, second floor, Bank of Montreal building; all modern conveniences; splendid light. Especially suitable for lawyers, architects, etc. Apply B. C. Electric Railway Co.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West. Victoria.

James Bay Athletic Ass'n,

LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Association will be held at the club house, foot of Menzies street, on

Tuesday Eve., Feb. 7,

for the election of officers for the ensuing year, etc.

A. J. DALLAIN,
Secretary and Treas.

WANTED—Apprentice. Apply to Challoner & Mitchell, Jewellers, Government st.

REDUCED PRICE—For want of room we will sell a certain amount of feed and potatoes at a reduction. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

W. T. HARDAKER

Auctioneer

Has the largest and best adapted Auction Rooms in Victoria, No. 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St. corner of Yates. Liberal advances made on consignments, furnished houses and stocks bought outright for spot cash.

AUCTION.

W. Jones, Auctioneer, is instructed to sell at 2 p.m. on

Monday, February 6th,

IN THE OLD METHODIST CHURCH, COR. BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS,

DESIRABLE - FURNITURE, - ETC.

Oak and Maple Sideboards, four Fine Bedroom Suites, Box and Wire Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Pile, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets Rugs, Dining and Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Baby Cribs and Buggies, Marble Stands, Several Fine Ranges and Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, about one dozen odd size Beds, two Sewing Machines, Scales, Gas Pipes, two Sets Single Harness, about 240 pounds English Breakfast Tea and 16 Cases Condensed Milk; also a great variety of other articles.

Note the time and place.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

POTATOES, POTATOES, POTATOES—Our potatoes are all in a warm room, and free from frost; call and inspect. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Five More Ministers Off to New York to Consider Sacrifices for Treaty.

Military Short Courses Reduced to Two Months—Eight Thousand Medals Claimed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Holding a meeting of the Dominion cabinet in a foreign country is the latest innovation of the Liberal government. To-day five ministers, Messrs. Fielding, Mills, Blair, Borden and Sifton, left for New York, where they are to take council to-morrow and Sunday with their three colleagues who are negotiating a treaty at Washington. The object of meeting is to learn the terms of the proposed treaty and to consider how far the three knights would be justified in going in conceding to the Americans. In many quarters fears are expressed that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues may sacrifice Canadian interests. One of the questions to be threshed out at New York, and which accounts for the presence of the three Maritime Province ministers on to-day's delegation, is the fisheries question. It is said that the conclusion reached at Washington is to refer the whole matter to arbitration, although what Canada has to gain by such a course it is difficult to see. Within a week it is expected the result of the negotiations will be known.

The first batch of semi-weekly militia orders has been issued. It is notified for general information that the Yukon field force is distributed as follows: Headquarters, Fort Selkirk—Lt.-Col. Evans, commanding, 10 officers, 120 non-commissioned officers and men; detachment Dawson—Lieut. Burstall, commanding, 2 officers, 70 non-commissioned officers and men.

As smallpox exists in several localities in Canada the medical officers of permanent units are to re-vaccinate all within their charge who they think require it. They are to exercise special vigilance and consider measures to be taken should a case occur.

Official permission for the Toronto Cadet Corps to visit Tampa, Fla., is gazetted.

A board has been appointed to consider the claims for the general service medal for the Fenian Raid and Red River veterans. Col. Aylmer is chairman. Eight thousand claims have been filed.

Sweeping changes are announced in the course of instruction at military schools. The three months' short course is reduced to two months and concurrently therewith officers and men who have but elementary knowledge of drill can take a cadet's course of one month.

MINING SHARES

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we have arranged to have the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange wired to us every day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

We receive from thirty to forty telegrams daily from all the principal cities that are investing in British Columbia mining stocks, and from the connections we have formed in these cities we are in as good a position as any one else to handle your mining shares.

We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Athabasca	56
Georgia	02
Van Anda	04
Dardanelles	17½
Rambler	27
Nelson-Poorman	26
Noble Five	18
Gopher	03
Waterloo	09½

Watch Virginia, Iron Horse, Rambler, Noble Five, Evening Star, Monte Christo

WANTED

Crow's Nest Coal, Athabasca, Evening Star, Iron Colt.

List your stocks with us

For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

SKATING

...AT...

COLWOOD

Saturday, Feb. 4.

E. & N. Trains

Leave VICTORIA 9 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Returning at 11:35 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 5th

Trains leave 9 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.
Returning at 11:35 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Trains stop at Russell's Station, Hospital Crossing and Esquimalt.

FARE for the ROUND TRIP, including Admission to the Ice, - - - - 35c.

Arrangements have been made for bonfires in the evening.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

MANILA'S DEATH ROLL

Two Hundred and Twenty American Soldiers Already Lost in Most Favorable Season.

Filipinos Complain That New Taxation Is More Burdensome Than That by Spain.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry the secretary of war has sent to the senate Gen. Otis' report on the health conditions at Manila. The report is dated yesterday and was made by cable. It is as follows: Deaths among troops in Philippines since arrival to February 1st, seven months, 220, of which 41 were due to wounds and accidents. Of the remaining 179, 65 died of typhoid, 43 of smallpox, 22 of dysentery, and 8 of malarial fever. The remaining deaths were due to many various diseases. Smallpox causes apprehension. The entire command has been vaccinated several times. Twelve physicians have been engaged for several weeks vaccinating the natives. The most sickness is during the hot months, March, April and May, when fevers, smallpox and dysentery are more prevalent. Nine officers of the command are now reported sick. A great majority of the cases are slight ailments.

Hongkong, Feb. 3.—The Filipino junta here has issued the following statement: "Simultaneously with the proclamation of the republic Aguinaldo released the Spanish prisoners as an act of grace.

"The Spanish imposition of the poll tax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity. Formerly the poorest paid $2 and the richest $37; now the poorest pay $5 and the richest $100, which is greatly exasperating the people.

"Gambling cock fighting, bribing, squeezing and the American abuses of the customs are causing demoralization.

"The Manila Filipinos are indignant at the notion of the American journals that they will tamely submit to be experimented with by amateur colonial administrators and hope the decision of the United States senate on Monday will be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations so frequently expressed."

MILES EMBALMED BEEF.

The Court of Inquiry Will Investigate Whether Packers Defrauded the Army Department.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The indications are that a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the statements alleged to have been made by Gen. Miles in which the quality of beef used by the troops during the late war was brought in question. The matter was discussed at some length at to-day's cabinet meeting and although no definite decision was reached, the consensus of opinion was that such a proceeding should be had. It was argued that if the packers who had furnished the beef to the army had fraudulently supplied an article of the character charged by Gen. Miles the country had a right to know it, and if the charges were without foundation the people had an equal right to know that. Justice to all concerned, it is held, demands that the truth be brought to light. It was also agreed that Gen. Miles should not be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending such investigation as it was not intended that even by inference should he be prejudged of any wrong doing in this connection. It is not believed that any action will be taken, however, until the war investigation committee has made its report, which is expected within the next few days.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Mr. Hague Retiring From Management of Merchants Bank—Nova Scotia Legislature.

Chief Witness in Bank Robbery in Poor Health—Trolley Car's Narrow Escape.

Special To The Colonist.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Halifax, Feb. 2.—The Nova Scotia legislature opened this afternoon. The speech from the throne by Lieut.-Governor Daly stated that the provincial finances are in sound condition and the mining industry of Nova Scotia is enjoying a period of unparalled prosperity.

BANK ROBBERY INFORMER.

Napanee, Feb. 2.—Pare, the principal witness in the bank robbery case, is in very poor health and is suffering from a complication of diseases.

A MARINER'S DEATH.

Windsor, Feb. 2.—Captain W. J. Rose, aged 52, a well known lake mariner, died here last night.

BARRIE HAS BIG FIRE.

Barrie, Feb. 3.—A disastrous fire broke out to-day in the Viavi company's dry goods store and spread on one side to the store occupied by Frawley & Devlin, J. F. Jackson's photo gallery and W. A. Post's dry goods store, and on the other side to R. A. Stephens' clothing store, James Vairi's grocery store and E. H. Williams' stores. The total loss is placed at $56,000.

FIRE INSURANCE FRAUD.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Von Webencau and her nephew Balderhausen, whose house burned down on Tuesday morning, have been arrested at the instance of the Merchants' Insurance Company, which carried a $2,000 risk on the contents. They charge fraud.

TROLLEY CAR IN DANGER.

London, Feb. 3.—The fast express in pulling out of the Grand Trunk station collided with the truck on the rear end of a trolley car, which was crossing the tracks at Richmond street. The motorman saw the train coming in time to switch on all the current and crossed just in time to save the passengers.

MANITOBA'S AGENT.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—C. H. Jeffreys has been appointed agent of the Manitoba government in Ontario to succeed W. D. Scott. Mr. Scott has been appointed special representative to the Paris exhibition for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

MR. HAGUE RETIRING.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Mr. Geo. Hague, who has managed the affairs of the Merchants' Bank for twenty-one years, has handed over his onerous duties to heretofore joint manager Fyshe. Mr. Hague is still attached to the bank in an advisory capacity.

THE RURAL PRESS.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was opened this morning. The following officers were elected for 1899: President, W. S. Dingman, editor of Stratford Herald; first vice, J. S. Willison, of the Toronto Globe; second vice, A. G. F. Macdonald, of the Alexandria News; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Cooper, Canadian Magazine.

COLORADO'S SNOW BLOCKADE.

Immense Loss to Railways and Death of Many Cattle—Wrecking Crew Killed by Slide.

Denver, Col., Feb. 3.—It has been many years since the Colorado railways had to contend with such conditions as are now prevailing in the mountain regions. The loss to the railways in this state, taking into consideration the business which is not moving, and the outlay of cash to pay the armies of snow shovellers, is estimated at $25,000 a day. Not less than 1,000 men have been shovelling snow for several days. Over 500 miles of road in the mountains has been at times shut off from communication with the main lines. Storm bound passengers are fed and cared for by the railway companies.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway has a large force of men at work to-day clearing the tracks near Hoshone in the canyon of the Grand river where a snow slide occurred yesterday killing three men and injuring six others of a wrecking crew.

The main line between the east and west will be reopened to-day if no further snow slides occur. On the mountains thousands of cattle are freezing or starving to death and nothing can be done to save them. In Eastern Colorado feed is being hauled long distances over the prairies to feed cattle and it is hoped to avoid heavy losses of live stock if the storm and cold abates within a day or two. However, there will be some losses of stock that is not closely herded.

"NavyCut"

30 Cents -- 4 Ounces

15 Cents -- 2 Ounces

...HARRY SALMON...

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Salmon Canners Now Promised a Living Chance by the Dominion Government.

Cold Weather and Burst Water Pipes—Waterworks' Extension By-Law Carried.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 3.—A telegram has been received from G. R. Maxwell, M. P., now at Ottawa, stating that the Dominion government have decided to amend the new salmon fishing regulations in a way satisfactory to all parties.

George Gooderham and G. T. Blackstock, owners of the War Eagle, are in the city.

The Douglas Pine mine, on Phillips Arm, was sold to Montreal parties today for $90,000.

Another gold brick, worth $9,000, will be due here from the Dorothy Morton mine in a week.

The by-law to raise $100,000 for the extension of the waterworks system was carried yesterday. There were 380 votes cast, but 24 of which were against the by-law.

Extremely cold weather continues in Vancouver, and the plumbers are very busy with burst pipes. So many householders are allowing their taps to run that the water in the reservoir is going down at the rate of two feet a day.

F. Standish died at the city hospital last night. He came from Ontario, where his father is a practising physician. Major Callard died at the hospital last night. Little is known of his antecedents.

The International Cold Storage company are adding another three-story brick structure to their premises.

H. McDowell having leased the premises on the corner of Cambie and Cordova streets for 45 years, will start the erection of a very large block on March 1st, tearing down the present business premises which nine merchants now occupy.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOOTING.

Savings Bank Official Shot as Result of Several Weeks' Old Quarrel.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—W. S. Pardee, assistant secretary of the Pacific State Mutual savings bank, was shot and probably fatally wounded to-day by Christian Reis, Jr. The shooting occurred in Pardee's office. Reis and Pardee quarrelled several days ago. Reis' father is a prominent merchant, and was city treasurer at one time.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Conductor French Dies of Injuries—Principal King Very Ill—The Bonspiel.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—(Special)—The Winnipeg curling bonspiel, play in which opens on Monday, promises to be by far the largest ever held here, and as the weather conditions are quite favorable for good ice, a splendid week is assured. Already 70 rinks have entered from outside, including Flavelle of Lindsay, Hindon of Duluth, Griggs of St. Paul, Rochon of Fort William, Chisholm, of Superior, Wis., and many others. Flavelle is expected here on Sunday.

B. French, conductor on the freight train which was derailed at Medicine Hat on Thursday, has died of his injuries, making three deaths.

Rockwood Conservatives have nominated Isaac Riley as candidate for the Manitoba legislature.

Rev. Dr. King, who is suffering from a serious attack of pneumonia, rallied somewhat yesterday, and his condition now continues about the same, but it is feared the Principal cannot recover.

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—Fire at Dreseen destroyed Baxter Bros.' bakery and store. Every part except the brick oven was burned.

EXPLOITING HAVANA.

Canadian and United States Capital Acquiring All Railway and Steamship Interests.

Havana, Feb. 3.—The control of the existing railway system of Cuba has been secured to the New York syndicate, which includes Canadian capitalists. Following the purchase of the Sagua railroad, the line from Caibarien, in Santa Clara province, has been bought. Its capital stock is $2,300,000, and there is no bonded indebtedness. A meeting of stockholders has been called for February 18, when the formal transfer to the new officers will be made. The same syndicate has the Matanzas and Sabienilla railway, which runs through the sugar-producing district of Matanzas province. The capital stock is $5,000,000. A meeting of stockholders will be held March 6. The Cienfuegos and Villa Clara line is also in process of absorption. Its capital stock is $3,000,000.

The English capitalists who control what is known as the United Railways of Havana were after the same properties, and a syndicate with £10,000,000 capital was organized for the purpose of buying them. It was represented by J. P. Henry Schroeder and James Underdown, of London. The United Railways capitalists sought a conference with a view to uniting interests, but a conference was refused. The owners of the systems lately purchased expect to secure the United Railways, or else build their own line into Havana.

The same syndicate has purchased for $1,500,000 the Herrera line of coasting vessels, which has had a monopoly of the north coast trade.

THE POULETTE SUCCESSION.

Lawyers Still Tracing Antecedents of Rivals to the Named Heir.

London, Feb. 3.—The Globe says that the lawyers who have been searching the records relative to the claims of the so-called Viscount Hinton, the son of Earl Poulette's first wife, to the title and estates of the late earl, have discovered that this claimant has a brother three years younger than himself named Frederic Poulette. He was born at Portsea in 1852 and died at an unknown date. It is also ascertained that another son was born in 1894 and died in 1897. He was called Charles Blewitt Poulette. Thus apparently there are only two claimants to the peerage living—the Viscount Hinton whose paternity Earl Poulette repudiated, and who for many years supported himself as an organ-grinder, and the son of the Earl's last wife, who was always recognized by the Earl as his rightful heir.

KRUGER ARMING.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, is seeking to buy 60,000 rifles which have been discarded by the Austrian army.

TELEGRAPHY IN WAR.

British Cavalrymen for the Future to Be Experts With the Wires.

London, Feb. 3.—The English war department has inaugurated a measure of considerable importance. It is provided that in future every cavalry regiment shall comprise a certain number of trained telegraphers, and inasmuch as increased pay and brighter prospects of promotion are to be accorded troops and non-commissioned officers who have mastered the science of telegraphy, the result will be that in course of time nearly every cavalryman will know how to telegraph. In modern warfare, cavalry is used almost exclusively for reconnoissance, and the idea is that each trooper will be sufficiently expert not only to be enabled to tap the wires with a view to obtaining valuable information regarding the enemy, but able to send important news which may be secured. It is known that both Germany and Russia keep large bodies of cavalry on either side of their long frontier with the main purpose of cutting and tapping the enemy's telegraph wires just across the boundary line for the purpose of interfering with the mobilizing in case of the outbreak of war. It will be seen, therefore, that knowledge of telegraphy is indispensable to the cavalryman of the future, and in view of this fact the new rule inaugurated by the war department excites universal approval.

MARTINISM IN AUSTRIA.

Premier Decides to Rule as Dictator Without Any Parliament.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—The statement that constitutionalism has succumbed in Austria is confirmed by the announcement to-day that Count Thun von Hohenstein, the premier, intends to rule as dictator without the reichsrath for at least a year, and possibly until the term of the present parliament expires in 1903. The socialists are preparing for gigantic demonstrations against the suppression of parliamentary government.

PANAMA LABORERS.

Still Holding Out for an Honest Dollar for Day's Work.

Colon, Feb. 3.—At Panama the steamship strikers, who were engaged by the month, have petitioned the governor to enforce the payment of their wages up to the date of the beginning of the strike, they having been held on the plea of breach of contract. A conference was held at the governor's palace yesterday, attended by the agent of the steamship company and the Panama railway, and it was agreed to increase the wages 25 cents in silver per day, as well as to make the payment of arrears asked for in the petition. Nevertheless the strike continues, the strikers demanding a dollar in gold.

SHARKEY AND FITZSIMMONS.

Will Sign Articles Next Week and Invite Offer From Any Club But the Lenox.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 3.—After working the wires nearly all day, Martin Julian and Tom O'Rourke have settled the dispute over the $2,500 check put up by Sharkey to cover Fitzsimmons' forfeit. The check is to be changed to cash to-morrow, and all parties are to meet in Chicago or New York next week to sign articles for the fight, which is to be 25 rounds or more, the winner to take all, and to take place before the club offering the best purse, barring the Lenox Club of New York.

COSTA RICANS LOOK ON.

Will Not Get Excited About the Canal Until They See It Commencing.

London, Feb. 3.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with Senor Yglesias, president of Costa Rica, in the course of which he is reported as saying: "The construction of the Nicaraguan canal is of course an important matter for Costa Rica, but the Costa Rican government and myself as executive are content to wait for the ripening of the plans before assuming any definite attitude toward the project."

UNHAPPY FRANCE.

Prosecutions Innumerable Suggested by the Dreyfus Bickerings.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The revision committee of the chamber of deputies held a five hours' informal sitting to-day which was attended by Mons. Dupuy, the premier, and Mons. Lebret, minister of justice. No official note has been issued regarding what occurred and nothing has leaked out but the fact that the two ministers were present excites the keenest interest. It is asserted that the committee insists that either Mons. Beaurepaire be prosecuted for his accusations against certain magistrates or that the magistrates themselves be arraigned before a superior council of magistrates. For several days members of the revision committee have been receiving threatening letters.

A QUEER BLUNDER.

Bandmaster's Untimely Suggestion to President of the French Republic.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Through an unfortunate blunder of the bandmaster at the presidential banquet to the bureaux of both chambers this evening, as President Faure entered the banquetting hall the band of the Garde Republicaine played, instead of the customary Marseillaise, the overture "Si j'etais roi" ("If I were King.")

A HIDDEN PRINCESS.

Asserted to Be Free in United States While Supposed in Old World Lunatic Asylum.

London, Feb. 3.—The French newspapers are raising an outcry against the alleged detention and ill-treatment of Princess Louise of Cobourg in a lunatic asylum, but the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says that King Leopold has paid his daughter's debts and that if current report in Belgium is to be believed the princess is in the United States and not in an asylum at all.

ERIE DIVIDEND PASSED.

New York, Feb. 3.—A circular was issued to-day by the management of the Lake Erie & Western railway company, addressed to the stockholders, informing them that it had been decided not to pay a dividend on the preferred stock, the net earnings not warranting such payment.

SMALL BOYS' TRIP.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The school cadets who are leaving for Tampa, Fla., to-morrow were inspected at the drill hall to-night. Over 4,000 people crowded the building and watched their evolutions.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Marked Drop in Wheat Caused by Larger Estimate of World's Supply.

Canadian Reports Fairly Good—Victoria Building on Business With North.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: A quieting down of speculative interest is noticeable in a number of markets this week, without, however, bringing to light any important impairment of the underlying strength of the general business situation. Important price recessions of the week are those noted in wheat and other cereals, except oats. Immediately instrumental in bringing about this might be mentioned the final government estimate of last year's crop, placing it at 675,000,000 bushels, far in excess of earlier estimates by the same authority, and exceeding all but the most sanguine of trade estimates, which had generally fixed upon 650,000,000 bushels as the probable maximum in yield. It is worth remembering, however, that the estimate of yield is supposed to be based on the yield of a year ago of only 530,000,000 bushels, whereas the movement of crop and best trade estimates incline to a total for the 1897 crop of 590,000,000 bushels, inasmuch as the gain in acreage this year is reported by the government at not far from 5,000,000 acres. It will be seen that the indicated increase in yield is quite a conservative one. Investigation by Bradstreet's representatives in the central West would indicate that little damage that is perceptible has been done, but it is probable the real proportions of the injury would not in any event become known for some time to come. The advance in wheat checked export trade, but an improvement in this direction is reported at lower range of values. A sympathetic quieting down of interest in cotton is noted, but the scarcity of good spinning grades, and the advancing tendency in manufactured goods, which appear to be moving well on spring account, have operated toward steadying this staple. The feature of the iron trade this week is the announcement of the selling of practically the entire output of the Lake Superior iron ore mines for the coming year. Large pig iron consumers appear to have, temporarily at least, withdrawn from the market, and the iron markets, as a whole, are quiet. An active demand for finished products, however, still continues, and steel plates, iron bars, rails, structural and car material have been in active request. Tin plates also have been advanced. The strength of the lumber market is a feature, and the scarcity of hard woods is still complained of. The demand for white pine is reported to be heavy at western points.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows:

Montreal, inc. 3 per cent.	$14,994,542
Toronto, inc. 20.6 per cent.	10,016,109
Winnipeg, inc. 22.4 per cent.	1,688,437
Halifax, inc. 9.7 per cent.	1,254,079
Hamilton, inc. 22 per cent.	727,427
St. John, inc. 27.7 per cent.	552,527
Vancouver	515,442
Victoria	515,325

New Yor, Feb. 3. —Dun's Review says: The general tone of Canadian trade indicates fairly good prospects, but with not much gain as yet. The fish trade is trade is good at St. John with prices steadily advancing and stocks now very small. Lumber shipments are merely nominal. Spring orders are coming in fairly for dry goods and groceries. Business at Halifax is in fair condition generally with satisfactory orders for spring delivery. At Quebec business is fair in all lines with collections fairly up to the mark, and at Montreal although a lack of snow in some surrounding districts is somewhat detrimental business is active compared with recent years, and in a good many lines healthy with increasing firmness. Indications point to payments well met on the 4th, which is a heavy day in dry goods. Call money is plentiful at 4 to 4½ per cent. Toronto reports wholesale trade active, with sales far ahead of any previous year and payments satisfactory. Wholesale business at Winnipeg remains quiet in all lines, with collections only fair. At Victoria wholesale trade is only fair, though prospects are good for an active business with Northern ports during the coming season.

RESTORED TO LIFE.

Strange Experience of an Assyrian Child in Ontario Town.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 3.—(Special)—A child of Jos. Unijerous, an Assyrian, became ill a day or two ago and at 2:30 yesterday afternoon its tiny form lay apparently lifeless, the limbs rigid and the pallor of dead hon its countenance. The remains were prepared for burial and the father was arranging for the funeral. He sat up all night, however, and about 3 o'clock he heard a tiny gasp for breath, and soon saw color come slowly to the pallid lips and the fingers quiver as if the grasp of death was being shaken off. The returning life came slowly but surely and at 3:30 o'clock the little one was in its parent's arms as well as ever.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Lindsay, Feb. 3.—Wm. Higgs, a brakeman, was picked up from the track to-day, dead. No one saw the accident, and it is supposed he fell from a train.

TRAVELLERS' INQUISITION.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed here at the reports from the United States of the practice, under the instructions recently issued from the treasury department, of closely interrogating passengers arriving from abroad at New York and other ports. Several members of the reichstag will interpellate the government regarding the matter during the coming week.

EAGAN'S LESSON.

Washington, Feb. 3.—There is almost a positive belief among army officials that there will be a mitigation of the sentence imposed by the court-martial which tried Commissary-General Eagan. While the final sentence will be severe, it is not probable that there will be a dismissal from the army.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople says the French embassy has formally and strongly protested to the Porte against the concession to Germany of a port and dock at Haidar Pasha, nearly opposite Constantinople, on the south side of Marmora, to be used as a terminus of the Anatolian railway.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

London Weakening on American and African Shares—A Panicky Feelin New York.

Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here had a good start, but a reaction occurred early. The market has a feeling that both Americans and Africans have been overbought, and the close was depressed. Americans began firm. One arbitrangeur offered freely and then London selling set in, making choppy markets. After receipt of the New York prices the street was distinctly felt, but there was a half dollar rally just at the last."

New York, Feb. 3.—Stock values received a severe test to-day, the market at one time bordering on the panicky stage through the enormous outpouring of stocks from professional and commission house sources, but the day left off with irregular changes of a fraction either way and the tone strong. The market opened rather irregular, the grangers showing a moderately good tone on St. Paul's increase of $161,000 for the fourth week in January. The specialties were inclined to sag, and commission house support was only moderate. Such strength as there was in the market disappeared under professional pressure.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.
Amn. Cot. Oil	37½	36¼
Amn. Tob.	..	144
Amn. Sugar	133¼	134
Atchison	22¾	22¾
Bay State Gas	7½	7¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	92⅜	92¼
Can Southern	59⅛	58⅞
Can. Pacific	86¾	86
Ches. & Ohio	30½	30½
C. B. & Q.	135	135½
Chicago Gas	115	114
C. & N. W.	148⅝	148⅞
C. M. & St. P.	127⅝	127⅝
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	197¾	200¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	60¾	60½
Del. & Hudson	112¾	112½
D. & R. G. pfd.	75⅝	74⅝
Gen. Elec.	112	110½
Jersey Central	101½	100
L. & N.	66	66¼
Man. Elev.	114⅛	112¼
Mo. Pac.	47⅛	46½
National Lead	37¾	..
North Amn. Co.	8¼	8⅛
Nor. Pac. com. new	..	51½
Nor. Pac. pfd.	..	80¼
N. Y. C. & H.	134	..
N. Y. O. & W.	22¼	..
Omaha com.	94¼	..
Pac. Mail	52⅞	52½
Phil. & Reading	22⅝	22
Pullman	160	159¼
Southern Ry com.	13½	13⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	44½	43¼
Texas & Pacific	20¼	20½
Union Pac.	47	..
Western Union	95¾	95⅝
W. & L. E.	12⅝	12
Com. Cable in Montreal	192¼	193
C.P.R. in London	89⅞	89

New York, Feb. 3.—Money on call, firmer at 2½ to 3 per cent. Last loan, 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2½ to 3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange, easier at $4.85¼ to ½ for demand and at $4.83¼ to ½ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.81½ and $4.86½. Commercial bills, $4.82½.

New York, Feb. 3.—Silver certificates, 59¼ to 60½c.; bar silver, 59¼c.; Mexican dollars, 47c.

Copper, strong; brokers, $18; exchange, $17.50 to $17.75.

Lead, firm; brokers, $4.30; exchange, $4.70 to $4.75.

Tin, easier; straits, $24.50 and $24.75; plates, steady.

Spelter, firm.

Rosin, quiet. Turpentine, steady.

Pig iron, steady; Southern, $10.75 to $11.75; Northern, $10.50 to $12.25.

New York, Feb. 3.—Wheat closed: March, 80c.; May, 77c.; July, 75¼c.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Wheat closed: May, 74 to 73¼c.; July, 71 to 71¼c.

Corn, May, 35½c.; July, 37⅞ to ⅜c.; Sept., 38½c.

Oats—May, 29¼ to 29½c.; July, 26½c.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transactions and Quotations as Reported by Cuthbert & Company.

Friday Feb. 3.

The low prices prevailing in wheat caused considerable local trading, some purchases being made as low as 72⅞c., while most of them ranged around 73 and 73⅜c. Never since the Leiter boom has there been such a substantial fluctuation in wheat, and while all the best posted traders have unlimited faith in it going back to at least 80c., and all indications point to this, yet it still hangs around 73 and 74c. Sugar and Tobacco were fairly steady, the only sensational feature in the New York stocks being the drop in Manhattan from 113 to 110⅝, this being a drop of $8 per share in three days. Some trading was done at the latter quotation.

British Columbia mining stocks were quieter to-day locally, but there has been a good deal of activity in outside centres, particularly in Toronto. The Dardanelles mine has just been inspected by some of its principal shareholders, and from information received in the city since then, they are more than satisfied. We have private advices from the Slocan speaking in the highest terms of the Rambler-Cariboo, Dardanelles and Noble Five. We strongly advise these as good investments; also Athabasca.

B. C. MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Athabasca	$ 51	$ 56
B. C. Gold Fields	07	08
Dardanelles	16	17
Deer Pork	17½	19
Evening Star	08	11
Iron Colt	10¼	11¼
Monte Christo con	10	11½
Noble Five	17	18
Rambler-Cariboo	27	27¾
Van Anda	03	04
War Eagle	3 43	3 47
Crow's Nest Coal	53 00	54 00
Virginia	44½	47
Cariboo of Camp McKinney	1 45	1 50
Minnehaha, Camp McK.	18	21
Gold Hills Dev. Co.	05	07
Dundee	35	34½

BERLIN TO BE STUPEFIED.

Emperor William's Punishment for Election of Wrong Man for Mayor.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—A conflict between the Berlin municipalities and the Kaiser appears to be imminent. The election of chief mayor of Berlin, Kirschener, which took place in August, is still unconfirmed by the Emperor. It was reported that this was because of the Emperor's disapproval of Kirschener's political views. To-day comes the rumor that as a solution of the difficulties a bill is about to be introduced in the Prussian diet abolishing self-government for Berlin and putting the city under the so-called president of the government, who is the head of the provinces. It is related that the Kaiser said recently in private: "Berlin will be stupefied at the solution of the mayorship question."

TRAVELLERS IN A RAGE.

Detained on Pier in New York for Inquisition Into Their Operations Abroad.

New York, Feb 2.—Passengers from Europe yesterday had a lot of uncomplimentary things to say at Uncle Sam as they turned their trunks and bags upside down on the piers and shivered while the inspector examined everything from harpins to fur cloaks. Under the new customs inspection law, which went into effect yesterday, incoming passengers must make out a list of goods, little or big, dutiable or not, purchased abroad and submit the list. Passengers on the Aller from Genoa and the Westernland from Antwerp, which arrived yesterday morning, spent most of the day undergoing examinations.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—The house has decided by a vote of 45 to 30 that equal suffrage in Colorado is a success, and that the elective franchise should be forever extended to women.

HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Importers of...

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,

MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

FRANCES WILLARD.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—A movement was started here to-day for the erection of a bronze statue in honor of the late Frances E. Willard in the national capitol at Washington. Illinois is entitled to two places in the statuary hall, and it is proposed to commemorate Miss Willard's life and work by constructing an appropriate memorial of her. A bill was introduced in the legislature to-day which appropriates $9,000 for the expense to be incurred.

DISORDER IN LIMERICK.

Council Chamber Invaded and Business of the Corporation Interrupted.

Limerick, Ireland, Feb. 2.—The first meeting of the new Limerick corporation, held to-day, was exceedingly disorderly. A number of people invaded the chamber and interrupted business. Mr. John Daly, who was elected mayor on January 23 last, threatened to call in the police, and was finally compelled to adjourn the council. On leaving the building Mr. Daly was hissed.

U. S. PACIFIC CABLE.

Japan Will Aid in the Enterprise Under Certain Conditions.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The steamer Coptic arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing a large number of army and navy officers from the Philippines.

Among the passengers was John A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable Co. In an interview he expressed himself as being encouraged to hope that the cable would be maintained and operated by the United States government, the cost of such a cable, Mr. Scrymser said, is willing to go into the proposition under certain conditions. Regarding the cost of such a cable, Mr. Scrymser said that $20,000,000 would not cover the cost, for the reason that a duplicate cable must be laid. Such a cable would require a reserve fund of $100,000 a year being set aside for a renewal, 20 years being the average life of a cable.

MR. PAYNE'S RECEPTION.

New Pastor of the Congregational Church Most Cordially Welcomed to the City.

Rev. F. Payne, the new pastor of the Congregational church, was tendered a warm reception by the members of his congregation and of the Ministerial Association last evening. Among those present representing the latter body were Rev. D. MacRae, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West; Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal; Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian; Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, of Calvary Baptist; and Rev. J. C. Speer, of the Metropolitan Methodist. Mr. Carter occupied the chair, and the programme was made up of short addresses, interspersed with singing. There was a good number present. A large bell of flowers was hung from the centre of the church, and as some of the speakers of the evening explained, typified the marriage of the new pastor to his congregation. After short addresses had been given by each of the ministerial representatives, Mr. Carter, on behalf of the Congregationalists, extended a cordial welcome to the new pastor in a few well-chosen words, remarking that, though few in number, the members of his church were loyal to their convictions, and though clouds had appeared threatening to deluge and wipe them out of existence, there was never a more sunshiny hour than now. Mr. Payne, who comes from London, Eng., said in reply that he was agreeably surprised to find so many shades of religion represented as was found on the platform. In England were such an event to take place it would be very uncommon. He liked such diversity providing it is of the right kind. Concerning the impression of some of the speakers that Victoria was little known, he wished to correct it. They all knew about us in England, and the idea of coming to a heathen land, as it was jocularly put in one of the addresses, was quite remote from his mind.

MAGIC

TRADE MARK

SODA

OR

SALERATUS

IS THE BEST

E. W. GILLETT, CHICAGO, ILL.

LONDON, ENG. TORONTO, ONT.

HE WAS CUT UP.

"Do you believe Cholly was really so cut up over being jilted as he pretended?"

"Yes, I do. He actually neglected to crease his trousers for a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

PANAMA CANAL.

Promoters Making Another Appeal to Europe for Capital.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The promoters of the Panama canal have begun negotiations with capitalists in various European cities for raising a sum to push to completion the Panama canal. They claim that the present state of the Panama canal gives it a lead of several years over any competitor and that rapid work on it now would discourage rivalry. The powers are urged to send semi-official aid and thus prevent American control of an Isthmus canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEESE, GEESE—Fine Eastern stock, drawn, 16c. pound; butter, all kinds; fresh and imported eggs; fresh pork, bacon, lard, cheese, etc. Robert Eccles, City Market. f4

ATLIN LAKE AND BENNETT LAKE

MINING DIVISION.

GORE, BURNET & CO.,

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers,

Will shortly open a branch office at Atlin.

Mineral claims surveyed, examined and reported on. Titles searched.

Real estate and mining property bought and sold, claims located, prospected and developed for clients.

Victoria office room 2, Five Sisters block.

T. S. GORE.
H. BURNET.
J. H. McGREGOR.

Water...

If your water pipes are frozen or burst, send for

WATSON, The Plumber,
99 JOHNSON ST.

All orders promptly attended to.

Re John Sylvester Bowker

Of Oak Bay, Victoria District, Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D., 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administratrix of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at the office of

E. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6, Broughton Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Post-office address, Box No. 188.

The Stock Exchange

17 TROUNCE AVE.

Open Daily From 7 a.m. to 12 noon. Continuous quotations over private wires. Offices next door open until 6 p.m.

New York Stocks.

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Contains all reliable mining quotations. Mailed free to any address Before buying or selling call at the Exchange.

Some investors are realizing $200 per month on their investments in B. C. mines through buying on our advice.

WANTED.

Athabasca, Dardanelles, Rambler-Cariboo, Monte Christo, Deer Park, Evening Star.

CUTHBERT & COMP'Y.

Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Own private telegraph wires. Two hundred and fifty telegrams per day.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m11

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by the Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company for an act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the company, to enable the company to carry on the business of insurance against sickness, and for other purposes.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of January, 1899.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT, CHADWICK & RIDDELL, Solicitors for the Applicants.

CLASSIFED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse, light express and cart; in good condition; can be seen at 34 Pioneer street. j17

FURRIER—All kinds of furs made over to the latest styles; sealskin jackets a specialty; sleigh robes, sealskin gauntlets, raw skins dressed at reasonable prices. S. Soupal, 34 Government street. j8

WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as customs clerk or assistant bookkeeper; good references. Address "Neophite," Colonist office f4

ANY ODD JOBS, no matter how small, wanted by a thoroughly handy man; English; local references. 6 Clark street, Spring Ridge. f4

BY JAPANESE to do housework. Apply to 27 Broughton street. f4

$75.00 BONUS WANTED for a cash loan of $1,400, repayable by instalments over 10 years; no interest to pay. Address Building Society Colonist office. f4

WANTED—Position as accountant or bookkeeper by man having large experience in brokerage and the iron trade in England. Adress "W. H.," this office. f4

WANTED—Everyone to know we sell 21 bread loaves for $1; that we have a well assorted stock of groceries and provisions at reasonable prices; that our drawing is coming off on Tuesday, 7th; a few tickets left. D. J. Kinarny, cor. Quadra and Johnson. f4

WANTED—Girl for general housework, or one for care of children. Apply to Mrs. Sparrow, 86 Menzies street, from 10 a.m to 12 noon. f2

WANTED—Young man to care for house, cow and garden; must be well recommended; wages, $15.00 and board and lodging. Apply P. O. drawer 614, Victoria. f2

WANTED—Work of any kind by young married man; good references. Address Y. M., Colonist office. d28

WANTED—2,000 rockmen and laborers for White Pass & Yukon railway; wages 35 cents per hour; rock station work, $1 to $1.50 per yard; work guaranteed; good camps; work 9 hours a day. Apply to M. J. Heney, contractor, room 4, third floor Inns of Court Bd., Vancouver, B.C. d17

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by O. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms with whole or partial board and use of sitting room. Terms very moderate, 60 Fort street, opposite "Wellers."

TO-LET—Cottage; five rooms; bath, hot and cold water. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Seven-roomed house, modern conveniences, five minutes from post-office. Heisterman & Co.

BOARD AND LODGING in a private family; home comforts; use of piano and bath. Apply 20 Erie street, James Bay. f1

TO RENT—Office on Douglas street, suitable for medical men. House on Mears street. Apply to E. Baynes-Reed, 42 Fort street, j31

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS in suite, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street; also double phaeton for sale, or Quadra street. j27

TO LET—A seven-roomed cottage with hot and cold water, corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe street.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Corner Quadra and Fort streets. j17

TO LET (furnished)—A nice six-roomed cottage, No. 55 South Turner street, for three months from 1st February next, containing six rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, piano, etc. For rent and further particulars apply to A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street. j12

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Two stone marten fur tails, on Wednesday, 1st February. Any person finding same is requested to leave same at the Colonist. f2

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. RAAB, clairvoyant medium, No. 9 Store street. f1

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (upstairs)—Individual instruction; evening classes, Mondays and Thursdays; terms moderate. E. A. Macmillan. j31

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Clarence hotel, situate corner Yates and Douglas streets, to James Adam and John Skinner, both of the said City of Victoria. A. R. McDONALD. January 11, 1899. j20

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Germania saloon, situate at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, in the city of Victoria, to William Thiemsen.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 21, 1899.

E. G. WALKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Adelphi" saloon, situate at the corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria, from myself to Henry Harris.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1899.

F. W. STUBBS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act incorporating a company for the following amongst other purposes: To carry on the business of a loan and savings company, with all the necessary powers incidental to such a business, and to acquire and undertake the assets and business of The Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company, The Freehold Loan & Savings Company, The London & Ontario Investment Company, Limited, and The Western Canada Loan & Savings Company, respectively, or of any of them, and of such other companies of a similar kind as may agree thereto; and enabling the necessary corporations and parties to enter into all necessary agreements for the purposes aforesaid.

THOMAS G. BLACKSTOCK,
For the Applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of January, 1899.

LIPTON'S

SUGAR-CURED

Hams and Bacon

FOR SALE BY

...JAMESON...

GROCER - - - 33 FORT STREET

Phone 128

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION.

Sir: Now that the acute interest in politics has subsided and citizens have a breathing spell, I wish to call their attention to a matter, which, though not so keenly exciting, nevertheless not less important than the issues of the recent contest.

I wish to present for their consideration the merits of a course in political economy, political science and sociology being one of the courses prescribed by the University Association, of which I am the representative in British Columbia. The University Association is the outcome of a congress of university men in Chicago during the World's Fair, being one of a series of social congresses which are more or less familiar to all. It had for its object to devise ways and means, among other things, of extending the benefits of university education, so as to bring it within the reach of all in a practical and popular way. The courses so far include universal history, universal literature, religion and theology, political economy, geology and astronomy. The instruction is conveyed by means of a monthly syllabus, of which there are twelve, constituting one year's course in each study. Over fifty university professors, more or less distinguished as specialists, are associated with the work, which, I may say, is not identified with any particular university, but the leading universities of the world. Lectures by these professors are given in the monthly syllabus on the various topics dealt with, just as they would be in the university classes, and these are supplemented by a large number of extracts from the best authorities and standard works, the plan thereby furnishing a wide range of the very best reading, useful not only for instruction, but in familiarizing students with the various phases and schools of thought, and the literary style of the greatest writers of all ages. The whole course, including examinations, is only $3.75. The plan recommended is home reading of from fifteen to thirty minutes each day, and a weekly meeting to review and discuss under a leader. The latter is of course, optional. Examinations are had at the end of each course and a certificate of proficiency granted on the basis of 80 per cent. of the questions being correctly answered. The examinations are, of ourse, optional too.

What is proposed here is the organization of a business men's association, to take up the political economy course. In the United States this is a very popular course, and is being largely taken advantage of. It is a practical course dealing with all the modern phases of political and social life, and the many problems of the day —municipal government, taxation, trusts and monopolies, railways, legislation, banking, the money question industrial co-operation, tariffs, public finances, in fact, everything connected with public and social affairs and economic conditions—a complete course of 1,000 pages. It has impressed me with all seriousness that nothing at the present time could be more opportune or more desirable than that this course should have the attention of our citizens, and I recommend it to members of the board of trade, members of parliament, school trustees, aldermen, members of the Trades and Labor Council, teachers, business and professional men, and to the Committee of Fifty. I do not suggest that such a course will solve the problems the Committee of Fifty have immediately in hand, but I contend that the achieving of their objects will be greatly facilitated. The chief difficulty, I apprehend, in bringing about much needed reforms is the indifference of ratepayers to public matters affecting their material interest, and inasmuch as the course is highly educational it is strictly in line with the efforts of the committee. The object in both instances is to arouse thought and enquiry; these lead to convictions being formed, and conviction leads to action. The conditions in this city and in this province emphasize the importance of more attention being given to public affairs, municipal and provincial, and to cause people to think on lines suggested by a systematic course of practical reading —careful study—is of the utmost importance and will lead to highly desirable results. I feel confident that if this study be taken up earnestly by a few hundreds of our citizens the effects will be so radically apparent that within five years the whole methods and public character of the city will be revolutionized Not that the course in itself is a specific and a cure-all, but because its effect will be to set new agencies in operation. The work of the Committee of Fifty is excellent, but it will die out for lack of fuel; but a study extending over twelve months will give it a permanency and wider range.

I may say that it is the attention of the association to establish a local advisory board of representative men, and in addition to the regular course a special course will be prepared dealing with history, literature, constitutional law and civics from a Canadian point of view for the benefit of the people of this province, and I look to the inauguration of the work here as a precursor of what is really needed and that is the establishment of a British Columbia university and school of practical science and technical industry. In conclusion I may say I have decided to take the course proposed at the suggestion of several business men in Victoria, who are anxious to take the subject up in conjunction with others if a class can be formed. I shall be absent from the city for several weeks, but if names are left with Mr. Elworthy, secretary board of trade, measures will be taken without delay to effect the organization.

R. E. GOSNELL,
General Secretary for B. C.

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.

Token of Friendly Feeling Between Retiring Manager and Employees of Paint Company.

Mr. W. T. Andrews, who retired at the end of January from the management of the Canada Paint Company's Victoria factory to accept the management of a department of Mr W. J. Pendray's factories, which are shortly to be extended, was presented with an address by the employees of the Paint Company. The address follows:

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 31, 1899.

To Mr. W. T. Andrews, Manager of Victoria Branch of the Canada Paint Company, Limited:

Dear Sir,—We, the employees of the Canada Paint Company in Victoria, learn with regret that you are about to sever your connection as manager of the company's Western branch.

We are, however, pleased to know that you are still to remain in the city engaged in the management of other mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

Whilst your chief consideration was always for the interests of the company, you at the same time endeavored to make the various callings of the employees as agreeable as possible by attention to their requests, thereby creating and fostering a most kindly feeling towards you, not only as manager, but also as a personal friend.

In giving expression to these sentiments we feel that we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without endorsing them with our heartfelt wishes for your welfare, and ask you to accept the accompanying token of our respect and kindest regards.

Signed: H. T. Hart, P. Olsen, F. Gasson, A. Patterson, J. McDonald, R. Irvine, E. J. Harte, R. Clarke, C. P. Scott, W. H. Harte, J. Owens, R. A. Welsh, S. McB. Smith.

QUEBEC AND THE POPE.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Lieutenant-Governor and His Holiness.

Quebec, Jan. 25.—A question put to the provincial government by one of the members of the legislature, in regard to correspondence with Cardinal Rampolla, has brought forth a reply that has created a good deal of interest.

Premier Marchand said he never had any correspondence with the Pope's secretary, but the late Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau had.

The Montreal Star contains a despatch from Quebec, which says:

When the Archbishop of Montreal went to Rome in 1897 he was granted an audience with Pope Leo, who enquired as to the state of the church in the province of Quebec. Mgr. Bruchesi answered that the faithful were thoroughly submissive, but that the provincial government were about to put before the legislature an educational bill the tenor of which was subversive to the Roman Catholic principles.

"Then, if that is the case," the Pope stated, "that measure should not be adopted now."

Immediately after the Bishop left the Papal chambers, he cabled to Sir Adolphe Chapleau, then Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the following message:

"Pope demande sursis bill instruction publique." Pope asks delay bill public instruction.

Sir Adolphe called for his prime minister, Hon. Mr. Marchand, and showed him the despatch.

The Premier was surprised at the manner in which Mgr. Bruchesi must have been reporting to Rome the government's policy. The bill of public instruction was then in the hands of the proposer and seconder of the address, as the legislature had been summoned to meet in a few days. Moreover, the bill had been advertised, so to speak, in all the government newspapers, and could not very well be withdrawn

Under such circumstances the prime minister boldly stated to Sir Adolphe that before dropping the measure the cabinet should resign. The Lieutenant-Governor, whose influence in Rome had always been preponderant, immediately wired to Rampolla that it was impossible to withdraw the bill and that he was writing at once and giving the reason of the government. The Cardinal answered that the Pope had not ordered the withdrawal of the measure. However, Sir Adolphe wrote on that same day, as promised, a very long letter, in which he strenuously took the defence of his government's proposed law, which he contended, instead of being detrimental to Catholic education was very favorable, as it afforded to the clerical authorities the assistance of the state. He also eulogized the ministers' good disposition towards the church.

Sir Adolphe also wrote to Monsignor Merry del Val, the ex-papal delegate to Canada, and assured him that the proposed education bill was within the line of the Catholic dogma. He included in his letter a copy of that which he had written to Cardinal Rampolla.

In the meantime, Mr. Marchand, who had seen himself on the verge of resignation, thought he would at least say something to the Archbishop of Montreal. He accordingly wrote to the latter, a two-paged typewritten document in which he humbly expressed his surprise at the prelate's conduct in the Vatican. He (Mr. Marchand) had permitted himself, said he, to believe that over sixty years of submission and devoutness to the church entitled him to the full confidence of his superiors. Unfortunately, he had been mistaken. He was astonished that an archbishop would inform the Pope on a public measure without the official documents. In fact, all that his Grace could rely upon were reports of Conservative newspapers, the authors of which were perfect strangers to the bill itself.

Mgr Merry de Val, on the other hand, wrote in answer to Sir Adolphe Chapleau, that he had failed to understand Mgr. Bruchesi's position

KEY TO PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM.

In the design of the canal, the answer to the crucial question (1) as to the alienation of the "divide" and (2) as to the regulation of the floods of the Charges have been answered in a proposal as bold as it is free from complexity and, so far as can be foreseen, as certain to be effectual as any engineering effort to control the forces of nature can well be.

At Alhajeula, lying about 16 kilos to the noreastward of the lines of the canal, the river flows through a rocky gorge which forms a construction of such sort as almost to lead one to regard it as a special provision of nature. In this rocky gorge, on the rock of which it is formed, and of the rock by which it is surrounded, it is proposed to construct a great dam, after the style and character of that built by Mr. Fteley as a part of his magnificent works for the water supply of New York.

The proposed dam will be about 286 metres in length, measured along its crest and about 50 metres in height, measured from foundation to summit at the deepest part of the valley. Behind it a second great lake will be formed, furnishing a vast capacity for the storage of flood waters, which can in this way be impounded and employed as required for the feeding of the canal.

Between the dam and the line of the canal a feed-water conduit will be formed, similar in many respects to the "flumes" of Califoraia. It will serve the same purpose as they do, and in the same manner, but on a larger scale.—W. Henry Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for February.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED.

A Well-known Canadian Notary Public Suffered for 35 Years—Permanently Cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Kamloops, writes: "I had suffered for at least 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma and shortness of breath. I had during these years consulted many physicians and tried all the remedies, until the doctor told me I might get temporary relief, but I would be always troubled. I tried Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, and after taking the first bottle I became greatly relieved, and three bottles have completely cured me. I can now breathe as naturally as ever, and asthma does not trouble me in the least. I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the marvellous effect this remedy has had in my case, and would urge all suffering from this disease to try Clarke's Kola Compound, as only those who have suffered all these years as I have can appreciate what a blessing this remedy must prove to sufferers from asthma." Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are guaranteed to cure. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with asthma. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto, and Vancouver, B. C., sole Canadian agents. Sold by all druggists. When writing for sample mention this paper.

Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma; is now sucessfully used throughout the leading hospitals in England and Canada.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Government Acting Through the Members of the Red Cross Society.

Washington, Feb. 2.— Ambassador Hitchcock, from St. Petersburg has reported to the state department on the famine conditions prevailing in certain parts of Russia. The report is taken from the statement of the Red Cross Society in the official gazette.

Destitution following a failure of crops exists in seven eastern and two central provinces of Russia and the relief work is being carried on by the Russian imperial government, through the agency of the Russian Red Cross, because it was felt that direct government aid might foster a feeling among the peasants that they had a right to demand rather than to request assistance even when their suffering was the direct result of their own laziness as well as the failure of their crops.

The Red Cross thus far has appropriated about $562,000 to the relief work. Eating houses have been established, children provided with food and clothing, and work furnished to the peasants who were able to work. The society has been careful to offer work wherever it could be done and these who refuse this form of assistance are not otherwise helped.

SOLDIERS' LONG TRIP.

New, York, Feb. 2.—The United States Transport Sherman, with the Third regular infantry and Second battalion of the Seventeenth infantry on board sailed from Brooklyn at 5 p.m. to-day for Manila. The trip will be made by way of the Suez canal. There were in all 1,314 men and officers on board.

NO WASTE.

Every individual leaf draws equally well and sure; this is the outcome of the utmost care exercised by the packers—

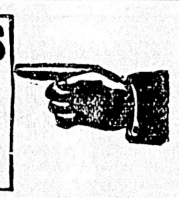
"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

STAPLE AS OUR DAILY BREAD.

Sealed Lead Packets Only—40c, 50c, 60c.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE

J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

MANUFACTURERS

(BRAND)

THISTLE

RUBBER

The Recognized Belt of the Day

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate the Pacific & Yukon Railway & Navigation Company, for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, or from a point on or near the international boundary between Canada and the United States of America, in the vicinity of Lynn Canal; thence through the Chilkat Pass; thence to Dalson's Post, on the Alsek river, and thence by the best feasible route to a point below Five Fluger Rapids, on the Lewes river; with power to vary the route as may be necessary or advisable; also with power to receive from the government of Canada or other corporations or persons grants of land or money or other assistance in aid of the construction of the work; to build telegraph and telephone lines; to exercise mining rights and powers; to construct roads, tramways, wharves, mills and other works necessary for the company; to charter vessels for the same purpose upon the lakes and rivers in or adjacent to the territory served by the said railway; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for that purpose; to maintain stores and trading posts; and to carry on a milling and smelting business, including the erection of saw-mills and smelters; also to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds, and with all such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary for the purposes of the undertaking.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE, Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 25th day of November, 1898.

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel

as follows, viz.,

"Danube" February 8

"Tees" February 15

And from Vancouver at 12 noon on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

NOTICE.

The DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places:

From all C. P. R. News Agents.
From all E. & N. News Agents.
NANAIMO.....E. Pimbury & Co.
WELLINGTON.....Theo. Bryant.
CUMBERLAND.....J. D. McLean.
VANCOUVER.....Hotel Vancouver.
NEW WESTMINSTER....D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS.....W. T. Slavin.
.....J. A. Dalton.
.....Bailey Bros.
VERNON.....Smith Bros.
MARA.....M. T. Skojeski.
GOLDEN.....S. W. Field.
REVELSTOKE.....Batterson & Co.
.....F. W. Wells.
.....Can. Drug & Book Co.
REVELSTOKE STATION....J. Aman.
....McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.
.....D. T. Barclay
NELSON.....Humphreys & Co.
.....A. Purdy.
.....Thomson Stat'ny Co.
NAKUSP.....P. H. Kelleker.
SANDON.....Slocan News Co.
NEW DENVER.....C. F. Nelson.
SILVERTON.....Silverton News Co.
FORT STEELE.....E. J. Conn.
CRANBROOK.....R. E. Beattie.
CALGARY.....Linton Bros.
WRANGEL.....Kosso & Sales.
ROSSLAND.....M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL.....F. W. Brown.
KASLO.....Lamont & Young.
SLOCAN.....Slocan News Co.
SKAGWAY.....Skagway News Co.
.....Custom House
CUSTOM HOUSE, LOG CABIN, N.W.T.
.....Thos. Tugwell.
PORT TOWNSEND.....M. French & Co.
SEATTLE.....Hotel Butler.
.....C. Y. Ogston.
.....Hotel Seattle.
.....Puget Sound News Co.
.....J. Hefferman.
.....Eastern News Co.
F. B. Wilson, 104 Occidental Ave.
....G. T. Ward, 109 Columbia St.
TACOMA.....G. Wolfe, 1203 Pacific Ave.
Central News Co., corner 11th and Pacific Avenue.
SPOKANE ..M. W. Shaw, Hotel Spokane.
.....Daly & Co., P.O. News Stand.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Palace Hotel News

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....$1 50 per copy

Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.

VICTORIA, B.C.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1899, at 2 p.m.

S. S. Moana sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wed., Feb. 22, at 10 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Cape town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents. San Francisco

THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

is the popular line between East and West.

QUICK TIME.
ELEGANT SERVICE.
REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers--Victoria Route.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Speed, 18 knots; tonnage, 1,117

8:00 p.m.	Lv.... Victoria ....Ar	3:30 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	....Port Townsend....	12:30 p.m.
2:30 a.m.	..... Seattle	10:05 a.m.
4:15 a.m.	Ar.... Tacoma Lv	8:00 a.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt.,

Adelphi building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,

Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Northern Transport.

The CascaTrading & Transportation Co., Ltd.

Are now prepared to make contracts for

DELIVERY OF FREIGHT

At all points on the Stikine river and at Dease Lake, Liard river and Frances lake during next summer.

The company has supply depots at the Stikine Canon, Glenora, Telegraph creek and Dease lake.

For rates, etc., apply to A. W. JONES, Secretary, 28 Fort street, Victoria.

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island— Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria — Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass —Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

SAVE MONEY

BY

Taking Most Direct Route East

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

..AND..

SOO PACIFIC LINE

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers.

MINNEAPOLIS,
ST. PAUL,
TORONTO,
MONTREAL
AND BOSTON

Without Change

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address

B. W. GREER, Agent,
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE ..VIA..

St John, Boston, Halifax, New York.

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER,
Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porter's Wharf

Monday, January 30th

...FOR...

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU.
DYEA, WRANGEL

and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply

Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co.

39 Government St., Victoria.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel Skagway and way ports

On the 4th of February at 8 p.m.

From Porter's Wharf

For rates and particulars apply to

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
Agents, Victoria

.....THE.....

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass In a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.
Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGUAY IS THE GATEWAY

-- TO --

YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

THE TRAMWAY WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS

1ST JANUARY, 1899

Having handled three fourths of the traffic over this route last season, the Tramway will be in a better position than ever to give a prompt, safe and efficient service during the season of 1899.

REMEMBER the TRAMWAY is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER, and goods may be shipped from British Columbia points through Alaska IN BOND.

For rates and full particulars apply to the following representatives in Victoria:

Dodwell, & Co., Ltd. Can. Pac. Nav. Co., Ltd.
R. P. Rithet & Co, Ltd.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA 8 p.m., Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Apr. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave PORT TOWNSEND p.m. Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 5 and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria p.m. Feb. 14, Mar. 1, 16, 31, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND Steamer

CLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria.....Tuesday 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porter's wharf. ml5

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Leave daily. Arrive daily.
8:00 p.m. CITY OF KINGSTON 4:15 p.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS
to DYEA and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours.

STEAMSHIP

"City of Seattle"

—SAILS FOR—

Dyea and Skagway

direct every ten days. No stops, no delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing, Wednesday, February 1st.

For rates and information apply to

DODWELL & CO., Ltd

64 Government street, Agents.
Telephone 580.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three (423), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three, Victoria City, issued to Thomas Geiger, Joseph Wrigleswortb and Emingildo Grancini on the 11th October, 1876, and numbered 1703a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 20th January, 1899.

KLONDIKE-YUKON and ATLIN TRAFFIC

The Canadian Development Co, Limited

Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast points to Dawson City, the Klondike-Yukon and Atlin gold fields. Seven fine steamers. Complete traffic arrangements. Splendid equipment. Reasonable rates.

For rates and information apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY,
Managing Director.

No. 14 of 1898.

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE.

In the Exchequer Court of Canada. The British Columbia Admiralty District.

Richard Williamson and Robert Hardy Williamson, carrying on business under the firm name and style of R. Williamson & Son, plaintiffs, against the ship "Manauense." Action to enforce mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the order of the Exchequer court of Canada, the British Columbia Admiralty district, made in the above entitled action on the 19th day of January, 1899, and to a commission for sale issued on the said 19th day of January, 1899, to William Arthur Ward, Esq., as receiver in the said action, tenders will be received up to noon of Monday, the 27th day of February, 1899, for the purchase of the British steam screw ship

"MANAUENSE"

Registered at the port of Liverpool, England, official number 70709, now lying at the port of Esquimalt, B. C., also of the British steam screw ship "May," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107450, now lying in Vancouver harbor; also of the British steam screw ship "Vera," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107449, now lying at the port of Vancouver, B. C.

Full particulars of the above named vessels may be obtained either from the undersigned or from William Arthur Ward, Esq., receiver herein.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of January, 1899.

TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to part (seven and one-fourth (7¼) acres) of Section Nineteen (19), Victoria District (now within the limits of Victoria City).

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three, Victoria City, issued to Thomas Geiger, Joseph Wrigleswortb and Emingildo Grancini on the 11th October, 1876, and numbered 1703a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 20th December, 1898.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. Turner and the Colonist were both in receipt yesterday of congratulatory telegrams upon the great constitutional victory. They came from all parts of the province. Mr. Turner had messages from Vancouver, Nelson, Kasio, Kamloops, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Cariboo and Nanaimo. The public appreciation of the work done in Victoria is very great, but no greater than the case merits. It would have been an unhappy day for the province if the people of this city had declared for the subversion of constitutional government. But they spoke as the people of Victoria can always be trusted to speak, when a great issue is squarely presented to them, and from one end of British Columbia to the other there is a feeling of the liveliest satisfaction.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The Colonist has no hesitation in telling the government candidates in Thursday's contest that they put up a very vigorous fight. For men, who were so clearly in the wrong on the great constitutional question, they have reason to feel pleased at their success in convincing so many voters that this was not the supreme issue in the campaign. No one supposes for an instant that the thirteen hundred and odd voters, who voted for Col. Gregory, like one of the government candidates, did not care for the Constitution. Doubtless the gentleman, who made this remark, is in point of fact not animated by any such indefensible sentiment. Now that it is all over, it is safe to say that a majority of the government supporters are well satisfied that the city pronounced for constitutional government. As a matter of fact, the government candidates, by not attempting to defend the constitutionality of the government's course in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Turner, practically conceded that it could not be defended. When the soreness of defeat passes away, they will feel no little satisfaction because so telling a blow was struck for responsible government by the people of Victoria.

One conclusion to be drawn from the opposition victory is that, so far as this constituency is concerned, and the same may be said of Cowichan, the Lieut.-Governor was not correct when he expressed the opinion that the Turner ministry had lost the confidence of the people. Another conclusion is that Mr. Semlin can no longer refuse to accept the responsibility for the dismissal and undertake to defend it upon the floor of the legislature. He cannot deny that the great feature of this campaign was the constitutional question. He cannot deny that the people of Victoria have told him at the polls that it is his duty to accept the responsibility for that dismissal and defend it if he can. If he refuses to do so, he should be compelled to, before one dollar of supply is granted.

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The News-Advertiser deals with the Japanese immigration question at some length, but the only value possessed by the article is derived from the fact that the Vancouver paper is the exponent of the views held, or at least professed, by the Minister of Finance in the Semlin government. Our contemporary discusses the effect of Japanese competition in the labor market of the province, and does not at all overstate the case, but it seems to lose sight of the very important fact that the question is a larger one than this. There is not much to choose, so for as the man who works for wages is concerned, between men from Japan and men from Hungary, Poland or other countries of Continental Europe. The latter have driven thousands of Anglo-Saxon workingmen out of employment in the United States, and from almost every point of view are inferior to the Japanese. The workingmen of British Columbia, if they had to choose between Japanese on the one hand and Huns, Finns, Poles, and the offscouring of Europe on the other would certainly prefer the former. There seems to be a necessity for a certain proportion of cheap labor in every community, and if it is not supplied from one source it will be from another. This is a class of work which the ordinary Anglo-Saxon will not do, and we do not know that he is to be blamed. The fact cannot be disguised that the Anglo-Saxon is a higher type of man than some other races, and he will not descend to certain grades of labor, if he can by any possibility avoid it. On the other hand, there are many races which seize with avidity upon any kind of employment, no matter how menial.

It must be admitted, however, that these observations do not cover the case of Japanese competition in British Columbia, that is they do not fully cover it, for the Japanese are entering into fields of industry, which the Anglo-Saxons would be glad to occupy; but it is very difficult to see how this can be prevented. If British Columbia was an independent country, it could legislate as its people saw fit; but even in that case, they could not afford to omit to take account of the new relation in which Japan stands to Occidental civilization. Now it is necessary to take into account not only this, but the political relationship between the British Empire and that of Japan, and the result is a very complicated situation, the outcome of which cannot readily be seen. The News-Advertiser does not pretend to see its way any more clearly than the Colonist, the difference between the two papers consisting in the fact that the Colonist has the frankness to acknowledge the nature of the difficulty, while its contemporary talks around it.

Judging from the general aspect of the matter, it seems probable that the working men of British Columbia will have to make up their minds to be confronted with Japanese competition; but there is this satisfactory feature about it, namely, that what is now competition will soon become simple rivalry. The Japanese is adapting himself to the ways of Occidental civilization with even greater rapidity than is good for him. They never will be competitors in the sense that the Chinese are, and such competition as they do afford will diminish rather than increase in the future, for the Europeanized Japanese wants just as high wages as any one else, and proposes to live just as well. With every desire to aid the workingmen of British Columbia in maintaining their status and steadily elevating it, the Colonist feels it would not be honest with them if it did not say that in this matter they are building upon false hopes, if they expect to be able to exclude Japanese immigration in toto. The matter is one that will adjust itself after a little.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Queen's counsel is a production which will excite a good deal of adverse criticism at the bar. It declares that all attorney-generals in the province, not now judges, shall receive commissions as Queen's counsel, and that hereafter two Queen's counsel may be appointed annually from barristers of not less than five years' standing in the province. So far there is nothing to except to in the bill. It is right to say that any person who fills or has filled the office of attorney-general should have the distinction of wearing silk and sitting within the bar. The restriction of the number of appointees to two annually is not unreasonable, nor is the section giving the attorney-general precedence over Queen's counsel, for this is the practice everywhere. The last section of the bill is one to which exception will be taken. It reads as follows:

It shall be considered contempt of court for any one not appointed as aforesaid to appear in or out of court in the recognized insignia of such counsel, according to the custom of the Imperial courts.

The idea of extending the prohibition to persons out of court is a relic of mediaevalism, which one would suppose this province had outgrown. If a student-at-law should, in a moment of awful thoughtlessness, put on a Queen's counsel's wig and gown, he would be liable to be fined and imprisoned. The next time the "Merchant of Venice" is played here, Portia will have to be careful that she does not come within this provision; but this only by the way, for such a law would doubtless be more frequently honored in the breach than the observance. The section is objectionable upon very much more substantial grounds. It is intended to cancel every outstanding commission of Queen's counsel. If it is desirable that the province should definitely provide for the creation of Queen's counsel—and upon this point there will probably be little difference of opinion—it is certainly not right to deprive the gentlemen, who now enjoy the distinction, of whatever merit attaches to it. The bill is only a new illustration of the determination of Attorney-General Martin to rule this province with an iron hand and according to his own sweet will. It would be refreshing to learn upon what meat this new Caesar feeds that he hath grown so great.

The degradation of General Miles, of the United States army, is a very extraordinary conclusion to a successful war, during which he was in full command of the forces. General Miles has always been more popular with the public than with the army. The fact that he was not a West Pointer tended to lead him to be regarded by the graduates of that institution as an intruder. He was a volunteer during the war of secession, serving with much credit, and afterwards made a good record for himself in campaigns against the Indians.

There is skating on the lake at the park, and a complaint reaches the Colonist that boys play hockey there to the danger and great discomfort of girls. This ought to be stopped. The lake, on the few occasions it is fit to skate on, should be kept free of hockey players. Boys can go elsewhere for this sport, but the girls who frequent the lake cannot do so as a rule. The park committee have only to say the word and the hockey playing will be stopped.

On Thursday some one put in circulation a card, ostensibly in the interests of the opposition, but really intended to injure them on the Mainland. It called upon the voters of Victoria to oppose Joseph Martin, the Canadian Pacific and Vancouver. No authority was given by the opposition committee for the publication of any such card, which was the production of either some ill-advised friend or crafty enemy. We incline to think it was the latter.

No very great harm would have been done if the government had permitted Col. Baker to make a few observations on resigning his position of leader of the opposition to Mr. Turner yesterday. Doubtless the government felt pretty sore over their defeat in this city, but they need not have shown it so plainly.

All the Canadian ministers are in the United States to-day. This indicates that the Anglo-American commission has nearly reached the end of its labors. The people of Canada, irrespective of party, will join in the hope that the results of its deliberations will advance the prosperity of the Dominion.

Victoria's water famine might have had very serious results. It was a matter that could not have been guarded against, for no one ever anticipated the sort of accident which shut off the supply. Precautions can be taken in future that will avoid a repetition of it.

The Times wants to know if Victoria can fight the whole province. The answer is: No, and there is not the least necessity to contemplate such a thing, for before long the whole province will join with Victoria in repudiating Martinism.

Victorians have been grumbling about the weather they have been experiencing yesterday, but when they read what the despatches say this morning about the acticle they are having in Colorado, they will conclude that they are not half as badly off as they might be.

The Dominion government seems to be coming to its senses in the matter of the salmon fisheries. It would have been a lamentable thing if they had persisted in their unwise policy.

The increase of British immigration to Canada is a matter upon the desirability of which we are all agreed, and it is gratifying to know that it is steadily increasing.

Mr. Helgesen, M.P.P., demonstrated in the house yesterday that the toothless man has his advantages. Dentists have no terrors for him.

Another election and Col. Gregory will be in line for a senatorship.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

From the Monetary Times.

The exercise of political influence on the part of the fishermen of the Fraser River has resulted in the enactment of legislation which the canners and boards of the trade on the Pacific Coast declare will be injurious, if not fatal, to the canning of salmon in British Columbia. We have previously referred to some of the provisions of this law, but as the new season draws near, and the agitation for the repeal of the law increases, another word of comment may not be out of place. The principal objection which the canners urge against the law is that under it the fishermen are compelled to register in order to obtain fishing licenses in April, while fishing does not commence until June. There are, it is said, only about 500 fishermen who make their home permanently on the banks of the Fraser, while 6,000 men are required in the midst of the fishing season. By the regulations now in existence the men who have come from all over the province to engage in the industry will be shut out, as they could not afford to visit the fishing grounds in April and wait until June for work to commence. The question of alien labor does not enter into the matter, as all parties agree that licenses should be given to only British subjects. In addition to the licenses given to individual fishermen it is but fair to state that each cannery is allowed ten licenses, but this is a considerable reduction from the forty licenses to which at one time we believe they were entitled.

There has been too much of a disposition on the part of the Dominion government to regulate the British Columbia fisheries and canneries without regard to the competition to which they are subjected by similar interests across the border-line. It is not asked that the Canadian fishermen should be allowed the use of trap nets, which contribute so much to the prolific catch of the Americans, but it does seem reasonable that among British subjects there ought to be unrestricted trade in fishing licenses. If this should tend to deplete the fisheries, then the price of the licenses might well be raised from ten to say fifteen dollars and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of hatcheries on a larger and more efficient basis. In most industries where the product is so largely exported as is canned salmon, no restriction would be placed upon the imports of raw material and this trade is one well adapted to the working of a rebate upon exports. The salmon canners do a great deal for British Columbia and for that matter the Dominion, and are entitled to the best consideration of the government.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

Petitioning for Freedom of Canadian Mines and Moving to Freeze Out Canadian Steamers.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Alaskan boundary line is now receiving particular attention at the hands of the Canadian joint commission, in session at Washington, and a final decision will probably be reached within a short time. According to the Associated Press despatch published yesterday, a sub-committee is now taking testimony on both sides and is deep in the examination of maps. The vital effect the settlement of this question will have on the entire Pacific coast is keenly appreciated in this city, and such influence as can be wielded is being brought to bear on the American members of the commission to keep them from acceding to Canadian demands in this matter.

Telegrams were sent yesterday from this city to men whose influence may count with the commission, and no stone will be left unturned to prevent concessions of Alaskan territory which would be disastrous to the shipping interests of the coast.

The boundary contention is very familiar to readers of the Post-Intelligencer. The British claim that the line between Alaska and Canada should extend ten marine leagues from the deep sea, and not following the indentations of the coast line. This old claim would include the head of Lynn canal and the ports of Dyea and Skagway in the British possessions. The control of these ports is of especial importance, since they afford access to the only all-the-year-round routes to the Yukon valley and give the key to the Alaskan situation.

It was reported here last fall that the commission was favorable to granting certain concessions, and on the strength of the report—which was not, however, substantiated—the chamber drew up and forwarded resolutions of protest against such action. It was also urged at that time that a man be selected and equipped with the fullest and most accurate data and authorized to lay the matter personally before the commission, then in session at Quebec.

That the British are in earnest in demanding a port on Lynn canal is not to be doubted, and it is thought here that in order to back up their wishes they will offer to make concessions to the American miner in the Northwest Territory or other reciprocal measures which shall be tempting to the Americans.

President E. O. Graves said yesterday that such action as had been taken to influence the commission had not been of a character that justified him in making it public. That something had been done he acknowledged, and he expressed confidence that any of the ports in controversy would not be given up. "It would seriously affect the whole Pacific coast," he said, "and we are trying to bring the Americans on the commission to a full realization of the fact."

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

"A POLITICAL MUDDLE."

The Provincial Situation as Seen From Mr. Kellie's Constituency.

From the Revelstoke Herald.

The political situation at present existing in this province is probably unequalled in absurdity in the annals of parliamentary government. We are presented with the amazing spectacle of a government seated in power by the fiat of the Lieutenant-Governor before the election returns were actually all in. These creatures of an abused prerogative immediately proceeded to bolster up their insecure hold on office by defying and tricking the Supreme court of the province till they could get time to vote two of their supporters into seats in the house, being assisted thereto with brazen effrontery by one of the very men whose seats were in question. All this is done in the name of public morality and the rights of the people. Having swallowed all these camels, the house naturally begins to feel squeamish and the astonished province is still further amazed by the spectacle of ministers of the Crown and members of the house resigning their seats because unknown to them their employees had sold government officials a few cents worth of goods or a bale of hay. This is done under the letter of an act which was never meant to cover any such trumpery transactions at all. And the common sense of the whole of Canada has united in declaring that while it may be politics of some strange, unfathomable kind, it certainly is not business.

The latest addition to these noble confessors for the independence of parliament is the minister of mines, Mr. Hume, member for Nelson. It is rumored however, that while he has resigned his seat, he intends to stay with his portfolio. The idea has sound sense at the back of it. Mr. Hume has a sure thing in the portfolio, but his hold on his seat is a very uncertain quantity, or rather a very recent amendment excluding aliens from taking up placer diggings is so unpopular in his constituency that his defeat in the event of an election at present would have nothing uncertain about it at all.

Another Kootenay constituency is vacant with at present only one candidate in the field. This is North East Kootenay, where W. C. Wells is out as a government candidate, and the opposition have so far failed to find a local man to oppose him. J. Pitts, of Donald, has declined the nomination, and Thos. McNaught, who was nominated, has returned to Haldyan and apparently given up any idea of running. The sconstituency is a good deal worked up over the arbitrary dismissal of Sheriff Redgrave, and offers a fair field for the election of an opposition supporter. It is not unlikely that if no local man can be found a prominent Vancouver lawyer may come out on the opposition side with an excellent chance of being returned.

In Victoria there are three seats vacant. The only government candidate who seems to have any chance is Col. Gregory, but it is altogether probable that all three of the old members will be returned. The contest in this constituency is rapidly resolving itself into a straight issue on Dominion party lines.

In the meantime, the Attorney-General has distinguished himself by the introduction of new and sensational elements into the political arena. Whilst deprecating the unnecessary warmth of Mr. Martin's language to Price Ellison, the Herald cannot help sympathizing with the maligned Attorney-General. In stating that Mr. Martin came to this province with nothing but a carpet bag Mr. Ellison was distinctly wrong in his facts. The Attorney-General may have brought a carpet bag with him, but Mr. Ellison should have known that in one corner of it was snugly concealed a salary of $7,000 a year, which Mr. Martin was to draw as solicitor in this province for the C.P.R. on the distinct understanding that he was to have the legal work to be done by lawyers. No wonder Mr. Martin felt a little hostile.

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ANOTHER PACIFIC LINE.

North German Lloyds to Compete for Traffic Between America and the Orient.

A Berlin despatch of January 11, which has just reached Seattle and made no little stir in shipping circles there, reads as follows: "According to the news received from New York, the North German Lloyd intends to create a new regular service between Hongkong and Seattle, via Yokohama and Manila. Seattle has been chosen as the American port in order to connect the steamship line directly with the Great Northern railway, and more especially as the Deutsche bank, which possesses at Seattle most valuable estates, is greatly interested in the German company, as well as in the Great Northern railway."

If the new line is established it will, no doubt, like all the rest, make Victoria a port of call. The service of the North German Lloyd to-day includes three distinct lines between Bremen and the United States, two to New York and one to Baltimore, and another line between New York and Mediterranean ports, by way of Gibraltar. South America is connected with Bremen by two lines, one by way of Antwerp, Lisbon and Bahia to Rio Janeiro and Santos, and a second to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, by way of Antwerp, Southampton and Corunna, and Vigo, Spain.

The Eastern service of the company, upon which some of its most modern steamships are employed, includes a line from Bremen to Hongkong and Shanghai, by way of Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal, Colombo, Ceylon and Singapore, with a branch from Hongkong to Yokohama. Another high-class service is maintained between Bremen and Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, by way of Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal and Colombo. There is another line from Bremen to Galveston, Tex., direct.

Upon the various lines fifty-seven first-class steamships, with a net tonnage of 275,000, are in commission, twenty-three of them having been built by the company since 1892. The Shipping World, in publishing a comparative statement of all the passengers landed in New York during 1897, shows that the North German Lloyd led all competitors, having carried 55,611, as against 32,499 brought over the Atlantic by the Cunard line, its strongest competitor.

Bear in mind that a teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt taken every morning before breakfast, will fit you to battle with the worries of the day. Of all druggists. 60c a large bottle. Trial size, 25c.

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Don't fail to hear this brilliant reader in "The Witch's Cavern," "Letter Scene" from Macbeth, and other classic numbers. The Misses Stoddart, Dr. Robertson and Mr. J. G. Brown will furnish the music for the evening.

See the statuesque posing.

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NOTICE

Frank Cullin is my duly authorized agent to collect all moneys owing me in connection with the delivery of the Daily Colonist from this date.

Dated January 26, 1899.

W. BRYCE.

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FEW OF OUR PRICES

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To-day's Golf.—There will be a golf competition at the United Service grounds to-day, ladies and gentlemen singles, match play.

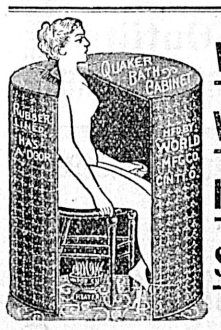
Good Ice.—The ice at Colwood is in excellent condition. Arrangements have been made for plenty of large bonfires in the evenings. The E. & N. have arranged a frequent service which appears elsewhere in this paper.

Meeting Postponed.—The meeting of the board of school trustees called for last evening was postponed on account of the illness of Chairman McMicking, who is confined to the house.

Death's Hand.—The death occurred yesterday at 28½ Mason street of R. F. Falshaw, who came to British Columbia at the time of the Fraser river gold excitement in 1858. The deceased was a carpenter by trade, a native of Wenkleydale, Yorkshire, England, aged 81 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon from Storey's undertaking parlors.

Sprained His Ankle.—Mr James Wachter, of the Victoria fire department, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. The pole leading from the sleeping apartment in the Yates street hall to the ground floor had become coated with ice during the night, and Mr. Wachter, following his usual practice, jumped on to the pole to slide down. On account of the ice he could not lessen his speed as he neared the floor, and striking it with full force, sprained his ankle.

"Pearl of Pekin."—Representing as it does life in Far Cathay, the "Pearl of Pekin" is permeated, to use an oft-quoted expression of the incomparable Tyfoo, with mirth and melody, suggestive of the life, as it might be, of a people whose manners and customs appear ludicrous to the Western traveller. In this opera, which will be produced on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week, Miss Goodwin, Miss Cooper, Mr. Goward, Mr. Barton, Dr. Robertson and Mr. Cooper will all introduce the latest and most popular successes in the world of song. Among them will be "The Sunshine of Leon" and "The Lady Picking Mulberries," by Miss Goodwin; "Youth and a Little Bit of String," by Miss Cooper. The Tchin Tchin and the Chop Stick girls are also well up in their specialties, which include some intricate dancing, and in conjunction with the orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Finn, the orchestra from the local Chinese playhouse has been engaged to discourse music symbolic of the Flowery Kingdom. To-night a full rehearsal will be held at the usual time and place.



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HEARING ON MONDAY.

Number of Charges Already Laid Against the Robertsons, Snider and Rosson.

The hearing of the several charges laid by the city police against William and Stuart Robertson, William Snider and George Rosson will not be proceeded with this morning, but an adjournment will be asked for, to give the police a further opportunity to secure evidence. So far the following charges have been laid against the four young men: Breaking and entering Pichon's gun store and stealing goods to the value of $175; breaking and entering Mrs. Tway's residence and stealing $5 worth of jewellery; breaking and entering Mr. F. J. Hall's residence and stealing $18 in cash and $3 worth of jewellery; breaking and entering the residence of Irving Kirkpatrick and stealing $40 worth of jewellery; stealing three fur buggy robes, valued at $60, from Mr. D. Spencer's stable; breaking and entering the residence of Mr. Hazard and stealing a $5 silver certificate, $10 in cash and $50 worth of goods; breaking and entering Mr. James Maynard's store and stealing $38 worth of goods. A lot of other goods were found around the cabin, and there will probably be other charges laid against the men.

Besides the robberies mentioned yesterday morning, the prisoners are suspected of having taken a two-wheeled cart and some tools from Fisher's blacksmith shop.

Then the provincial police have some plunder found in the cabin, including some harness supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Grant, of Gordon Head; a tarpaulin, taken from the Mount Baker hotel; a bridle belonging to W. Le Lievre; and the mutton taken from the B. C. Market company's slaughter-house. The provincial police will proceed against the men after the city police have finished with them.

THE WATER FAMINE.

Trouble Caused by the Intake of the Twelve-Inch Main Being Blocked.

The city water mains were not frozen as reported on Thursday night, that being impossible with the water flowing through them. The trouble which deprived portions of the city of a supply of water during that night and early yesterday morning, occurred at Beaver lake, the intake of the twelve-inch main having been clogged with ice. The other main was not interfered with. Shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday night Mr. Lehman, the caretaker, went over the works and apparently everything was all right. Three hours later, however, no water could be drawn in the buildings connected with the twelve-inch main and the caretaker was communicated with by telephone. Going out he found a coating of ice on the lake and the intake, which is covered with a grating, blocked with ice. Small pieces of ice had fallen in between the bars and when the water had thus been prevented from running, a solid cake of ice formed over the intake. It took some time to cut this away and it was close on noon yesterday before the pipes had filled sufficient to provide a supply of water and it was several hours later before the normal pressure had been reached.

As previously stated, the lake was free of ice at 11 o'clock Thursday night. Yesterday morning the ice on the lake was two inches thick, the thermometer during the early hours of the morning having reached a very low point. The weather in fact was the coldest experienced in Victoria for several years. All the smaller lakes and ponds in the vicinity are frozen over and good skating is being enjoyed. Special trains were run to Colwood, where the best skating is to be generally had and they will also be run to-day and to-morrow if the ice continues good.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Local Dramatic Club to Make Their Debut in This Production.

With the presentation of the three-act farce comedy "The Arabian Nights" at the A. O. U. W. hall on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week, the Victoria Dramatic club will make its debut as an organization composed entirely of Victorians. "The Arabian Nights" was produced at the Globe theatre, London, on November 5, 1887. It is founded on the German Maipo of Van Moser by Sidney Grundy and is a very pretty thing. The cast is as follows:

Mrs. Gillibrand.....Miss Keefer
Mrs. Hummingtop.....Miss Hickey
Rosa Colombier.....Miss Janion
Daisy Maitland.....Miss Lugrin
Barbara.....Miss C. Christie
Arthur Hummingtop..Mr. F. Finch Smiles
Joshua Gillibrand..Mr. J. Fortescue Foulkes
Ralph Omerod..Mr. Lawford M. Richardson
Dobson.....Mr. Ethelbert Scholefield

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. *

Skating at Colwood.—Those who took in the skating at Colwood last night report the ice to be in excellent condition; the bonfires around the shore of the lake made it very picturesque and added much to the enjoyment. Special trains are arranged for to-day and to-morrow as per schedule appearing in to-day's paper.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE BY DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Mr. Geo. Browne, painter, of Woodville, Ont., Victoria Co., says:—"For thirteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles, and the intense agony which I passed through during those years and relief I obtained by Chase's Ointment prompts me to give this testimonial. My physician wished me to have an operation but I felt I could be cured without the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure."

WE GUARANTEE PURITY AND ACCURACY in compounding physicians prescriptions.

Hall & Co, Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Blk. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Attorney-General Refuses to Hear a Word About Re-election of Victoria Members.

Plan for Reorganizing Departments and Providing an Additional Salaried Minister.

Friday, February 3.

Victoria's "Big Four" was made complete in the house this afternoon, when Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips were formally escorted back to their seats in triumph, while both sides of the house joined with the galleries in expressing satisfaction at the result of Thursday's bye-election. Another interesting development of the day was the giving of the six months' hoist to Mr. Helgesen's Dentistry bill, to which Attorney-General Martin gave his heartiest support, but on which the opposition had the support of a considerable proportion of the government side, including two of the cabinet.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15, prayers being read by Rev. J. C. Speer.

VICTORIA CITY ELECTIONS.

The clerk read the certificate of election of Messrs. J. H. Turner, Richard Hall and A. E. McPhillips for the city of Victoria.

Col. Baker, preparatory to moving that the certificate and return of the election be entered on the returns of the house, said that he was delighted to hear from the clerk the result of the election in Victoria. He was proceeding to say that the people of Victoria had shown themselves—

The Speaker here interrupted that the leader of the opposition was out of order.

Col. Baker protested that he was speaking to a question of privilege. The leader of the government, on the return to the house of Mr. Tisdall, had seen fit to make a few remarks in connection with his re-election, and surely that precedent would justify the house in listening to what he had to say in resigning the leadership of the opposition back into the hands of Mr. Turner. Would any one in the house object to hearing him?

Hon. Mr. Martin—Certainly; I object to any such nonsense. We are met here for the transaction of public business, not to listen to the stump speaking of the member for South East Kootenay.

In order that he might have an opportunity to introduce his observations, Col. Baker then moved that "the house at its rising to-night do stand adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday next."

Mr. Speaker ruled that this motion was not in order, no question of great public moment being under consideration or involved. It was simply that the member for East Kootenay might indulge in a little comment on the bye-election, and could not be admitted.

Mr. Higgins took the point of order that the formal motion of the government, preliminary to the motion for adjournment, was not a motion to adjourn, and quoted copiously from May in contending that the Speaker might not permit the member for East Kootenay to proceed.

Col. Baker then moved an adjournment, claiming his right under Rule 30; he subsequently withdrew the motion, however, rather than delay the admittance of his colleagues, who were waiting in the lobby. The motion that the return be entered on the journals of the house was agreed to, and the re-elecetd members for Victoria City entered and were introduced to Mr. Speaker, who congratulated each in return, amid storms of applause from both sides of the house and the crowded galleries.

Mr. Turner was presented by Mr. Eberts and Mr. A. W. Smith; Mr. Hall by Col. Baker and Mr. Helmcken; and Mr. McPhillips by Mr. Pooley and Mr. McBride.

ADVANCED A STAGE.

The following government bills were then considered in committee of the house, each being in return reported complete without amendment and passing its third reading:

Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy act—Hon. Mr. Semlin.

Medical Act Amendment bill—Hon. Dr. McKechnie.

Jurors bill—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Bill for setting aside vault accommodation in the parliament buildings for use of the Supreme court—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Escheats bill—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Interpretation act—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Fire Escapes bill—Hon. Mr. Cotton.

Definition of Time bill—Hon. Mr. Cotton.

Succession Duty bill—Hon. Mr. Cotton.

STOOD OVER BY REQUEST.

At the request of various members, the second reading of the Health bill, the Provincial Elections bill, the Queen's Counsel bill, and the bills to amend and to further amend the Coal Mines Regulations bill act were deferred.

CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in moving the second reading of the Constitution Act Amendment bill, explained briefly the meaning of the various clauses. He maintained that the office of minister of education, underthe administration, had been an anomaly, no power existing under the Constitution act for its creation. At the same time the late government had provided for a fifth minister with salary, and had not seen fit to appoint a fifth salaried minister. It was now intended to make the portfolio of minister of mines a much more important one, attaching a salary to the office, and making the department of the minister of mines a substantial and independent one, by removing from the lands and works department all work in connection with mining claims. The bill, second reading of which he moved, also specified for the appointment of a president of the council, and that the quorum of the house be legally fixed at ten inclusive of the Speaker, the House of Commons rule of twenty at present applying, although conflicting with the rules of the house. Sections 12, 13 and 62 of the old act it was proposed to repeal, not because they had been found inexpedient, but because they came more properly under the Provincial Elections act where it was intended to place them. The taking the charge of elections out of the hands of the registrar of the Supreme court and placing it with the deputy provincial secretary was in the direction of public policy and convenience, and the paying of members' mileage from their place of residence rather than from the constituency was in the direction of economy with fairness. The final section of the bill dealing with exemptions from arrest under civil process, it was merely intended to cancel as covered effectually by another section.

Mr. Turner had no objection to the bill, but thought that the power to create the office of minister of education rested with the executive under the act, the Attorney-General being wrong in his statement of the case insofar as this point was concerned.

The bill passed its second reading, and will be committed at the next sitting of the house.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

The bill for the definition of the powers and duties of the several departments—the Attorney-General's and the Provincial Secretary—were given their second reading unopposed, the Attorney-General explaining that the finance department was already working under similar legislation secured under the late government.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

The reports of committee on the North Star and Arrow Lake railway and the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon railway bills were adopted, and these measures were read a third time and passed.

NOXIOUS WEEDS BILL.

The house then went into committee, Mr. McBride presiding, on the bill to amend the Noxious Weeds act (Mr. Kidd).

The bill was reported complete with amendments, the report to be considered at the next sitting of the house.

DENTISTRY BILL.

The last business of the afternoon was the consideration of the second reading of the Dentistry bill (Mr. Helgesen), the mover explaining that it was in the direction of removing the protective wall hedging about the members of the dental profession, by the doing away with the six months' residence qualification.

The measure received most cordial support from Attorney-General Martin, who in two effective speeches favored the abolition of professional monopolies, who said that he would willingly apply the same principle to the legal profession.

The necessity of a residence qualification was as warmly championed by the President of the Council, while the debate was participated in by Messrs. Semlin, Neill, McPhillips, J. M. Martin and Tisdall, the latter of whom moved the six months' hoist.

The motion for the shelving of the measure was carried on a division of 19 to 10.

Afterwards the house adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The private bills committee meets on Monday at 10 o'clock to consider the Pine Creek Flume Co. bill.

The representative farmers of the province are at present in conference at the department of agriculture here, sitting yesterday and meeting again to-day. They are drafting a number of amendments that it is intended to propose for incorporation in the act governing the operation of farmers' institutes.

The new bills to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act provide in the first place for the exclusion of Japanese as well as Chinese from underground workings, and for the following: Payment by weight before screening; appointment and qualification of inspectors of mines; examination by the inspectors of persons employed in a colliery, upon application of resident miners; a decision being given within 21 days; arbtration in case of an adverse decision to the miners; and the repeal of the sections providing for security for costs.

MR. WILMOT'S POSITION.

The Petition for His Reinstatement as City Engineer.

At the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening last the following petition was submitted and placed on file concerning the recent dismissal of City Engineer E. A. Wilmot:

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the city of Victoria, desire respectfully to suggest to your honorable body the advantage and propriety of reconsidering your recent action in summarily dismissing the city engineer.

In our opinion it is contrary to the first principles of British fair play that any man should be thus condemned, without an opportunity of defending himself; besides which the pending lawsuits against the city makes it an exceedingly ill-advised proceeding to dispense at this time with the services of a most important witness, and the only one, we believe, who is able to give expert testimony on some of the cases now in litigation.

Signed by J. H. Todd, T. Lubbe, R. Seabrook, Thos. Earle, Charles W. Wylby, Clark & Pearson, Jos. Clearihue, Joseph Wilson, I. W. Pearse, E. B. Marvin, P. McQuade & Son, Luke Pither, Lenz & Leiser, Alex. Clearihue, Wm. McKeon, Turner, Beeton & Co., J. H. Turner, G. A. Kirk, Simon Leiser, G. F. Mathews, E. G. Prior & Co., Limited Liability, (per G. F. Mathews, vice-president), Thomas Shotbolt, T. N. Hibben & Co., Henry Young & Co., Victoria Book & Stationery Co., (per P. H. S. Henderson), D. R. Harris, S. Perry Mills, J. Boscowitz & Sons, E. Dewdney, F. B. Pemberton, Weiler Bros., The B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. (per C. A. Holland), C. A. Holland, J. A. Lawrence, P. R. Brown, Joseph Loewen, Geo. Gillespie, A. J. W. Bridgman, British Columbia Market Co., Ltd. (per E. E. Welch), Robert Porter, L. Goodacre, Frank Bunnell, J. D. Pemberton, H. Hirschel-Cohen, J. Gerhard Tarks, E. Baynes Reed, Robert Day, A. W. Jones, A. W. More, L. T. Dupont, J. D. Prentice, G. H. Barnard, A. E. McPhillips, H Saunders, H. P. Bell, John B. McKilligan, Chas. H. Lugrin, D. E. Campbell, David Spencer, Redon & Hartnagel, J. Nicholles, Erskine, Wall & Co., A. C. Flumerfelt, F. C. Davidge, Geo. L. Courtney, J. S. Harvey, D. R. Ker, Robert Beaven, Chas. A. Vernon and Joshua Davies.

An Evening of Good Song.—The Black Patti and her troubadours took Victoria by storm last evening, presenting a programme of real musical excellence, varied with about as clever dancing and cake-walking as the most blase man-about-town would care to witness. Those who incline to the opinion that the typical music of the down-South days is the only music that the colored folk can sing with intelligence and appreciation have only to hear the Troubadours to be convinced of their mistake in this regard. They number in the company the best voices heard here this season—the operatic companies, not excepted—and their selections from the greatest of modern operas were just as artistically presented as were their songs of campfire and campaign character.

YOUR BEST INTERESTS.

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

NOLTE'S GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE. 37 FORT ST.

Bicycles Are Out

Pianos Are In

We have an elegant assortment of Pianos now in our warerooms—seven different makes, including

..THE STEINWAY..

M. W. WAITT & CO., 60 Government St

At the WHITE HOUSE This Week.

Jacket Prices

Are Slashed Regardless of Cost.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

CLOSING OUT

Miners' Outfits

At Greatly Reduced Prices. It will pay you to call on us.....

W. & J. WILSON, 83 Government St. Victoria.

"Gisburn" For Sale

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property, containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

This property is offered for sale at a very great sacrifice.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

TO-DAY

Saturday, February 4th, 1899,

IS THE ... LAST DAY ... OF THE WESTSIDE SALE

Do not miss this opportunity of securing some of the many bargains offered in this

Great Clearance Sale.

BLANKETS AND DOWN QUILTS will be a special feature of to-day's selling. Call and see how little it takes to purchase warmth and comfort for these cold nights. Ask for circulars giving full particulars.

The Westside. Feb'y 4, 1899. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Come To-Day...

Your Money Never Bought More.

We are so heavily overstocked that this sale means a Klondike for Shoe-Wearers.

24	Pairs	Men's French Enamel Bals. . .	$5.00	now	$3.75
24	"	" H. Sewn Kangaroo Bals.	$6.00	"	$4.00
30	"	Ladies' Button Boot, G. Welt . (American.)	$3.50	"	$2.75
24	"	Ladies' Felt Romes	$1.50	"	.90
24	"	" " Congress . . .	$1.25	"	.75

REMEMBER ALL LINES REDUCED, SLATER LINE EXCEPTED.

J. Fullerton, 103 Gov't St.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Fletcher Bros.

Big Clearance Sale Now On— Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments of every description. Sheet Music and Folios at your own prices. Everythingmust be cleared out to make room for our new stock. CALL EARLY.

FLETCHER BROS., Old Post Office Bldg

"FOUR CROWN"

Scotch Whisky

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO

Overcoats ...Reduced

Just forty-two men may slip themselves into jaunty and stylish overcoats to-day, and with little cost to the wearer. There is no use describing the overcoat. You know the stock we've been showing the past few months. This is what we have left of the lots not to be reordered for next winter's selling. You will need overcoats till May. We must be sold out long before that. We will count our profits at vapor—gone.

$16.00	overcoats	now	$12.00
12.00	"	"	9.00
10.00	"	"	7.50
7.50	"	"	5.00

You should pick from the lot in a jiffy.

W. G. Cameron

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

Chutney Sauce.

Some very delicious Chutney sauce, gets first showing here to-day from Bombay, India. There's a choosing from twelve different kinds, and each kind may be had in two different sized bottles. The assortment is the best we have ever had, while the sauce is wholesome and very appetizing, when eaten with cold meats. 35 cents and 75 cents per bottle.

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street, between Government and Broad.

VICTORIA CONFECTIONERS

Are requested to visit OKELL & MORRIS' Show rooms before Purchasing..... XMAS CANDIES

The Largest and Best Assortment in B. C. Aid Home Manufacture.

TO ARCHITECTS

Competitive Plans, with Specifications,

will be received up to 3 p.m., on Monday, February 13th, next, for a proposed new fire hall, to be built on the corner of Yates and Camosan streets, for the corporation of the city of Victoria, in accordance with rules, etc., which may be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom also the plans and specifications must be addressed.

The cost of the building is not to exceed $3,200.

Premium for the first set $75 and for the second set $25.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT, Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899.

RED STAR COMPRESSED YEASTS

Has established Agency in Victoria and will have a supply at the GROCERY STORES in a few days.

ASK FOR SAMPLES.

EVENTS OF OKANAGAN

January Thunder Storm Scatters the Wood Choppers—Mr. F. G. Vernon Coming.

Attorney-General Martin Marches Off a Constable—Progressive Farmers.

From the Vernon News.

A severe storm passed over Lumby on Saturday afternoon last, accompanied by thunder and lightning, a very unusual occurrence for this time of year. The day had been calm and still, the sun shining brightly from a cloudless sky, when at about 2:30 p.m., the sky to the north was suddenly darkened, and heavy peals of thunder were heard, accompanied by bright flashes of lightning. Then the roar of the gale was heard as it came sweeping down the valley, tearing down trees, and causing a general stampede of wood cutters, who made the best of their way to the open to escape the falling timber. There were several very narrow escapes. Threes have fallen across the main road in several places from Blue Springs to Vernon. The storm was accompanied by hail, which afterwards changed to rain. By evening it had calmed down as though nothing had happened.

The Armstrong mill last week closed with the Steel Storage & Elevator Construction Company of Buffalo, N.Y., for the erection of two steel storage tanks, each with a capacity of 700 tons of wheat, fitted with pneumatic machinery for conveying the grain to and from the tanks. The tanks will be 100 feet distant from the mill and a saving of five per cent. on insurance will be made. Mr. Will, the Buffalo company's secretary, was in Armstrong from Saturday to Monday, when all preliminaries were finally settled. The tanks will be in full working order on the 1st of May next. The farmers owning the mill are nothing if not progressive. Their plant will be the third of its kind in the Dominion; one of the C.P.R. elevator of 1,500,000 bushels at Fort William, and the other at St. Thomas, Ont.

L. V. Cuppage left last week for the coast, where he will make preparations to take in a large stock of supplies to the Omineca country, for a mining syndicate which is carrying on extensive hydraulic operations in that section.

The Kelowna constable has received orders from Joe Martin to leave at once for Gladstone, and Kelowna is not in future to have a resident constable. A correspondent writes: 'While the district has been a very orderly one of late, still to be without a constable would mean that we and our property would be at the mercy of all the roughs and thoughs in the country. It is the duty of the government to give us proper protection, and we naturally expect them to increase that protection, not lessen it. A petition has been sent in with over one hundred signatures, asking the government to reconsider their action, and leave Mr. Lowe here, or at any rate to wait until a successor to Mr. Lowe has been appointed. A prominent citizen telegraphed Mr. Martin asking him to postpone further action until after the petition arrived, and he received the following curt telegram in reply: 'Cannot defer removal of constable.' There is a strong feeling of indignation here over Mr. Martin's action, it being the general opinion that before taking such action he should have consulted with someone who knew the district, as he certainly does not."

A meeting of those interested in the dairy business was held at Kelowna on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of seeing if a creamery could not be started in the valley. After a great deal of discussion it was decided to canvass the farmers and report at a larger meeting.

Word has been received that F. G. Vernon, late provincial commissioner in London, will be in this province early next April, and will pay a welcome visit to many old friends in this city and district.

The engine and tender of the S. & O. train got off the track near the station in this city on Tuesday afternoon, and it took about three hours' hard work to get them again on the rails. They were placed in position, however, in time to permit of making the usual connections at Sicamous with No. 1.

Many here will learn with regret of the death of Wm. Johnson, which occurred last week at Mitchell, Ont. Mr. Johnson was for several years an employee of the B. X. ranch and was a young man of great promise. He left for the East last year for his health, and his friends here hoped to see him back again within a few months. The deceased was a steady, industrious young man who made many warm friends, and his death will cause sincere sorrow from all acquainted with him.

Two of the Peachland young people stole a march on the remainder of the community this week by buying tickets for Vernon and there binding their lives together in the golden bonds of wedlock. The bride is Miss Florence England, of Reston, Man., and the groom is Mr. John Parrott, of the firm of Parrott & Smith, Peachland.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Joseph Johns, an old time resident of Spallumcheen, and well and favorably known to many in this district. The death occurred on Friday of last week, the deceased having succumbed to a persistent attack of asthma. Mr. Johns was a Cornishman by birth, and came to this country eighteen years ago. He was about fifty years of age and possessed many sterling qualities of character, which may be summed up in the expression that "his word was as good as his bond." The funeral took place at Lansdowne, on Sunday and was largely attended by many friends desirous of showing the last token of respect to one whom they held in high esteem. His valuable farm and other property is, by will, divided between three sisters, who reside still in his native Cornish home.

The Drill Hall Concert.—Following is the programme for the promenade concert to be given by the Fifth regiment band at the Drill hall this evening. Basket ball between the Regiment and Wasps will be the extra attraction:

PART I.

Overture—"Light Cavalry".....Suppe
Mazurka Russe—"La Czarine".....Ganne
Selection fr. "Cavalleria Rusticana"..
.....Mascagni
Waltzes—"My Charmer".....Waldteufel

PART II.

Basket ball—Regiment v. Wasps.
Half-time play.....
Two-step—"Remus Takes the Cake"..
.....De Witt
Half-time play.....
March—"Company F".....Bennet
"God Save the Queen."

MR. BOSTOCK'S TROUBLES.

No End of Murmuring Among His One Time Friends in Kootenay.

From the Kaslo Prospector.

It is announced that Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P. for Kootenay-Yale-Cariboo riding of British Columbia, will address his Kaslo supporters and constituents upon public affairs on Tuesday evening next. The honorable gentleman, in visiting this city after many months of absence, will find that he has a difficult task before him, quite apart from giving an account of his stewardship during the lengthy period of absence. He will find here a political house so divided and split up within itself that it will require all his eloquence and all his persuasive powers to bring harmony out of discord and unity out of diversity. He will painfully realize, before he has been many hours in the city, that he has listened too attentively, yielded too complacently to the voice of the charmer, charming not wisely, but with primal view to personal interests. He will meet a party divided almost to the verge of irreconcilability, and with scarcely a mental element in common amongst its divided head. He will be surrounded by exigent leaders, clamoring for recognition and a fairer distribution of local patronage. The old and the new are at outs, and peace does not even hover around their respective banners. Facing such a condition, the representative's task will not be an enviable one, when he makes his renewed appearance before a people who supported him so handsomely.

But these are not the whole of his difficulties. He will have other explanations to make, acts to defend, omissions to justify. The Kaslo & Slocan railway company, or its representatives in the audience, may desire to know by what moral right he voted to deprive it of a portion of its vested right, and to annul in part at least, the charter granted it, and the rights assured it by the local legislature, and which it accepted in good faith. The mining men will be pleased to hear what steps have been taken by him and the ministry which he supports to encourage and stimulate their industry, as requested by representative business men and associations of business men all over his constituency. Then, too, he may be asked to tell us something of the international commission which has been sitting for so long a time at Washington, and the effects of its deliberations upon the industries of British Columbia, and the Kootenays in particular. It would be interesting, too, if Mr. Bostock would consent to take his friends in Kaslo into his confidence and tell us of the dissensions in the ranks of his party at the Coast, and to what is due the establishment of a new Liberal newspaper in the city of Victoria. Kootenay's representative in the Commons is suave and resourceful, but he will require all his art and all his ability to steer a safe course amidst the rocks and shoals which abound within his own party in this section of his constituency.

THE TELEPHONE IN LONDON.

Several rather sensational artcles have lately appeared in England, condemning the manner in which the city of London is lighted, and claiming, moreover, that it is the darkest capital in Europe. Whether this is so or not we leave our technical contemporaries on the other side to decide, as several of them were apparently eager to pick up the gauntlet thrown down. What, however, is more surprising to us, and no doubt will be to our readers, is that the police department of London does not make use of the telephone. According to one of our English contemporaries, there is not a police station in the whole of that great metropolis equipped with an instrument that has become almost as common and as necessary in the United States as the electric light. The absence of the 'phone in one of the most important branches of the city's service is due, so it is alleged, not to any fault of the local telephone company, but rather to an unusual conservatism exhibited by the authorities, who have repeatedly declined to avail themselves of the privilege. In this respect the authorities of London are apparently showing the same spirit which prompted many of the banking houses to decline to have a telephone installed on their premises, on the ground that "it was not quite respectable."

How the police department in a city such as London can get along without some speedy method of communication, such as only the telephone can supply, is incomprehensible to the ordinary mortal on this side of the Atlantic. In New York city, in the event of a child becoming lost or a person disappearing, every police station in the department is notified to that effect by telephone in less than half an hour from the time the news is received. We should like to know how this sending out of a general alarm and description is accomplished in London. Possibly a dozen messengers are dispatched to make the rounds of all the stations, or the telegraph is made use of. As a contrast to the methods adopted in London, it may come as a surprise to some of our English readers to learn that during civil and military parades in New York city, booths are erected along the route the procession will follow, to enable the chief of police at headquarters to be constantly kept informed as to the whereabouts of the parade or told of any unusual disturbance. The fire department in London, in contrast to the police department, has telephones in all the fire houses, but the arrangement is such that when a call is sent by telephone it is obliged to pass through several exchanges, entailing considerable loss of valuable time. This objectionable feature could be overcome by the expenditure of $50 a year for each station, but small as the cost would be, it is apparently considered by the authorities wilful extravagance, and matters are left as they are. In New York arrangements have recently been completed for attaching telephones to every lamp-post having the ordinary signal box, so that communication may be established between the location of the fire and headquarters.—Electricity.

PERSONAL.

F. McB. Young, of Nanaimo, is a guest at the New England.
J. B. Morris, manufacturer of the "Irving" cigar, was a passenger to Vancouver this morning.
Dr. Ernest Hall returned last evening from the Mainland.
A. S. Veddar, of Chilliwack, is a guest at the Oriental.
Rev. Father Van Gothem was a passenger last evening from Vancouver.
R. H. Hall returned from the Mainland yesterday.
A. H. B. Macgowan, of Vancouver, registered at the Driard last evening.
F. J. Wheeler, of the Great Northern railway is in the city.
J. N. Henderson was a passenger last evening from Vancouver.
A. Haslam, of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driard.
J. R. Robertson, of Nelson, is at the Driard.
C. D. Moggridge, of Hall's Prairie, is a guest at the Driard.
Bishop Perrin arrived home from San Francisco, where he has been assisting in the ceremonies in connection with the elevation of an Episcopalian minister to the Bishopric of Sacromento.

A Wrong Idea of Dyspepsia

Throws All the Blame on the Stomach—The Real Seat of Trouble is the Intestines—The Permanent Cure is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is an old idea long since exploded that digestion is confined to the stomach. No modern scientist denies that by far the greater part of digestion and the more difficult part takes place in the intestines. This explains why dyspepsia is never really cured by preparations which merely aid stomach digestion and act only on the stomach.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels. They give new tone and vigor to the intestines and make them capable of digesting the substances on which the stomach has no effect.

Stomach treatment may do well enough for a slight attack of indigestion or dyspepsia, but if you have chronic indigestion or dyspepsia of a serious nature you can profit by the experience of scores of thousands who have been permanently cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box. At all dealers.

For la grippe, bronchitis, coughs and colds no treatment can rival the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine; 35 cents a large bottle.

SICK IN YUKON'S SOLITUDE.

Young Man Lies Two Months Helpless in His Cabin—Rescued at Point of Death.

Dr. H. W. Yemans, agent of the Empire Transportation company at Dawson, who came down on the steamship Dirigo from Skagway, brought a story of the most awful distress of a young miner on Galena creek, in the Klondike country. Telling the story in Seattle he said:

"The most horrible case of helpless misery which has come to light this winter occurred on Galena creek the past month. Galena is a little known creek which empties into the Yukon opposite Monte Cristo island. During the past summer a party of two young men decided to build a cabin about four miles from its mouth and prospect there for the winter. A little over two months ago one partner decided to go out over the ice. James Gill, the younger of the two, and about 25 years old, had a peculiarly weak feeling about the lower limbs and decided not to attempt the trip himself. Gill had plenty of good provisions, and before leaving his partner cut him a good supply of wood for use till he should become strong again.

"Shortly after the partner's departure the unfortunate youth found himself utterly unable to move about at all. For several days he lay in his sleeping bag, without fire and without meals. He made up his mind that this meant death if persisted in, so he determined upon one more effort to help himself. Crawling from his bag he made an attempt to stand up, but fell on the floor in an unconscious heap. He does not know how long he lay, though it was probably but a few moments, or he would have frozen to death. When he roused up he found his hands and feet frosted—frozen he thought them at the time.

"This occurred nearly two months ago. He crawled into his bag again and set himself to the task of waiting for help to arrive—from God knows where. Day after day he patiently reached over his head to where a calendar hung upon the wall and checked off the days and weeks. His only food was sugar and flour mixed with a little water, the water being secured by picking some of the frost from the walls and melting it in a tin cup over a candle.

"Saturday, December 17, Gill marked off the thirtieth day of his helpless confinement in bed. His case was more hopeless than usual, for he found the coldness of death creeping up his limbs and over his body. He could keep warm no longer; his wasted frame refused to manufacture the necessary heat, and that dreadful coldness and numbness precursing death had already reached breast high. His scurvy-swelled gums had reached down and covered his teeth, while those teeth were so loosened in the jaws they could readily be extracted with thumb and forefinger.

"In a cabin on the Yukon opposite the mouth of Galena creek dwells a party of five prospectors. On Saturday three of them went on a hunting expedition up the creek. Noon found them too far away to return for dinner. Their names were George Huffman, Joseph Fox and Nels Bremlin. By accident they stumbled across the blazed trail which led to the lonesome cabin of horrors occupied by Gill.

"Noticing at least a foot of snow on top of the stove-pipe, they decided the cabin was empty, but forced an entrance and found the sick man. A fire was started instanter and a mouthful of warm tea given him. His stomach refused it, and it was some time before the weakened intestines would retain even a trifle of warm soup. The boys then proceeded to "swamp" out a trail down the creek five miles to their own cabin, and on Sunday sledded the sick man down. This was not hard to do, as he had fallen away to 75 pounds. Everything has been done for him that could be done with the limited means at their disposal, and taking into consideration that the entire party hadn't an ounce of any kind of medicine. It was decided to notify the police, and on Thursday this was done. The department despatched a dog team at once, and if Gill is not dead he will find himself very shortly in a Dawson hospital."

MACHINE AND HAND WORK.

There are many people now living who can remember when joiner work, including even flooring and ceiling, was nearly all planed by hand—a laborious process that did not in most cases include thicknessing, and was consequently an inferior method, except perhaps as to finished surfaces; and even this exception is not to be made in comparison with the fixed knife planing machine employed in Europe, and more notably with smoothing machines invented in the United States.

Measured by manual energy, which may be taken as 2,500 foot-pounds, or one-thirteenth of a horse power, for a strong man, it would take 130 men to equal the planing machine before named; but there is a difference in favor of the machine in the guidance and application of the cutting edges that justifies the ratios before named.

These comparisons convey an idea of the extraordinary economic results of machinery attained in the principal processes of wood-conversion. They seem incredible, but there are no longer means of comparing, because values are now adjusted to the machine-product alone, and hand-work no longer exists.—John Richards, in The Engineering Magazine for February.

MERMAID'S GOOD LUCK.

Letter From Captain Le Blanc Received Reporting Good Catch and All Well.

Good news was yesterday received in a letter from Capt. Le Blanc, of the sealing schooner Mermaid, mentioning that the schooner had a catch of 539 skins. This is considered exceptionally good luck for this time of the season, when sealers would not be much more than leaving port other years. The letter was dated January 26, and the schooner was then off Point Reyes, on the California coast. The crew were reported all well on board, and the secret of their success is said to lay in the fact that all are experienced and expert huntsmen, there being among their number some three or four captains. The schooner Mary Taylor will immediately go south to where the Mermaid is cruising. She cleared yesterday for the expedition in command of Capt. J. W. Todd, and will carry an all white crew of 21 men.

ENCOUNTERED HEAD WINDS.

The Umatilla was late in arriving on her last trip, having been delayed the entire way from San Francisco by strong northern winds, which kept her from reaching port until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought 19 cabin and 4 second-class passengers, and 67 tons of cargo for Victoria. Soon after leaving port, the Walla Walla came in from the Sound and received the following passengers for San Francisco: Miss J. Adams, H. G. Playfair, Fred. Homer, Mrs. R. Martin and child, Col. Reichenbach and August Belloti.

MARINE NOTES.

The German bark Maipo is now due from Santa Rosalia to load lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

The freighters Oscar and Maude came in yesterday with coal cargoes.

R. M. S. Miowera left Wellington, N.Z., inward bound on Thursday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Intermediate Cup Match.

The first game for the provincial intermediate cup will be played on Beacon hill this afternoon, commencing at 2:30, the contesting clubs being the Columbias and Victorias. The following are the teams of both clubs: Victorias—Goal, F. Jones; backs, W. York and A. Peden; half backs, J. Hart, W. Lorimer and W. McKeown; forwards, H. Shandley, J. Noot, G. Sullivan, W. N. Winsby and L. Yor. Columbias—Goal, F. Jones; backs, C. Marshall and H. Nesbitt; half backs, A. Netherby, J. Lawson and H. Dier; forwards, C. Berkeley, E. M. Burnes, G. Wilson, H. Wilson and D. Hunter. Mr. Townsend, R.E., will act as referee.

HOCKEY.

Mixed Practice.

This afternoon a general mixed practice of both branches of the Victoria Hockey club will be held at Oak Bay park commencing at 3 sharp. All members of both teams are requested to be on hand as this is the last general practice before the two matches with Vancouver on the following Saturday. The idea is for both the local teams to travel to Vancouver and play, the ladies' match commencing at 1:30 at Brockton Point park, the men's game to follow on immediately. Although Victoria defeated the Vancouver team last Saturday it was by no means an easy victory, besides being played on the home ground gave a decided advantage to the local team, so members must turn out to-day and at any other practices during the week (due notice of which will be given) as the choice of the team depends greatly upon the form displayed in the above.

Skating at Colwood.—Those who went to Colwood last evening on the special E. & N. railway trail enjoyed a good evening's sport. Thirty bonfires had been lighted around the lake, making a very bright scene. The ice was in splendid condition and a couple of hours' good skating was enjoyed. For to-day trains will leave the Store street station at 9 a.m., 1:30, 3 and 7 p.m., and Langford at 11:35 a.m. and 1:55, 6 and 10 p.m. The trains will call at Russell, Hospital Crossing and Esquimalt. There will be bonfires around the lake again to-night.

Addresses From the Members. — A meeting will be held in Foresters' hall, Government street, this evening, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Messrs. J. H. Turner, M.P.P.; H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P.; Richard Hall, M.P.P.; A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., and Richard McBride, M.P.P., to the workers in connection with the campaign just finished and especially to young men on organization. Refreshments of tea, coffee and cake will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in the legislature to be present.

DRINKS, NEW AND OLD.

With the annexation of new territory by the United States the nimble-fingered dispenser of liquid refreshment finds it incumbent upon him to extend his repertoire, while the devotee of Bacchus has thrust upon him newly and strangely compounded assuagers of the demon thirst. From Cuba, from Porto Rico, from the Philippines, and from the Sandwich Islands come liquid fancies—some native, some invented by residents of more extensive experience, but one and all different from the flips and coolers and cocktails, daisies and sours and mashes of our native land.

First of all must be considered pimento, that fragrant stimulant with endless possibilities known so well in Cuba. A glass well filled with ice, a lime well squeezed, a dash of pimento dram, a spray of seltzer or club soda, the mixture then well stirred, and you have a fizz which many think better by far than one of gin or whiskey.

Molasses or brown sugar takes the place of syrup in the drinks of Porto Rico and Manila. They gave a peculiar flavor much liked by the natives, but which is not always appreciated by others. In any of the recipes given gum may be substituted for molasses if desired, although in some cases it is the atter which gives the distinctive flavor.

A typical Porto Rico cocktail is made from a pony of Jamaica rum, two or three dashes of molasses, and one dash of pimento dram, all stirred with ice and strained into a thin glass.

Another typical cocktail has for its base one-third part of vanilla cordial. To this are added two-thirds brandy and a dash of pimento dram. The oil from a bit of lemon rind adds zest to the tipple, and is squeezed upon the top after straining.

Rice wine is not unknown here, although in no great demand. Mulled, it is quite a favorite in the Philippines, where, under a warm sun, its intoxicating effects are fully appreciated. A gun-barrel is generally used by the natives in preparing the mulled potion, a superstition prevailing that the drink compounded absorbs some of the peculiarly effective fighting qualities of the gun and gives strength accordingly.

More deadly than rice wine is barley ale. Old and experienced drinkers have been brought to grief by a couple of glasses of this palatable intoxicant. It is sometimes mixed with lemon juice to deaden the effects, but for the average American the fascinating flavor is destroyed by such treatment.

Sandwich Islanders are extremely fond of cocoanut milk, but the American and European residents improve on the natural liquor by adding a liberal dash of brandy and shaking the whole with ice.

Samoans have a fermented drink made from awa root, which, however, is not popular with whites who have once experienced its effects. According to report, one glass is sufficient to put the average man under the table, while three or four glasses have been known to put seasoned drinkers to bed for a week.

A favorite cocktail in Havana is made of one-quarter curacao, one-quarter maraschino, one-half brandy, a few drops of lemon juice and a dash of quino bitters. The mixture is well stirred with ice and strained into glasses.

Curacao and maraschino in equal quantities is a favorite cordial. It is served alone or with a dash of quino bitters on the top. These bitters are much used in the West Indies in all drinks. They are a pleasant stimulant and excellent stomach tonic. They are made from the bark of a tree resembling cinchona.

Guirdilee is made in some parts of the Sandwich Islands. It is prepared from sugar cane. The cane is chopped into pieces an inch or so in length and placed in a trough exposed to the sun. Water is added from time to time as fermentation progresses. When this has reached the proper stage the mass is distilled over a slow fire.

To impart new sensations to a hardened palate a moderate use of mequoano is recommended, but long-continued use of this tipple results in the complete shattering of the nervous system. The manufacture of mequoana is carried on principally in Honolulu. Native coffee is first roasted and crushed, then mixed with an equal part by weight of molasses and water. The mass is allowed to ferment and the wine is then distilled.

For "long drinks" residents of the Phillippines have compounded two delicious beverages which vie with one another for preference in the popular taste. Both are new to Americans, although the ingredients are readily obtainable here. The foundation of one consists of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, with strips of orange and lemon peel, and the juice of an orange and lemon, three ponies of brandy, one of rum and a like quantity of conichuaro. These ingredients should be placed in an earthern bowl for two hours, after which the liquor may be drawn off, iced and served.

The other "long" drink is made by taking equal parts of all the fruits available—limes, lemons, oranges, bananas, pineapples, pears, peaches, grapes, figs raisins and berries. They are crushed together in an earthern mortar, water is added, and the whole is boiled for twenty minutes. After being allowed to cool and settle, the clear liquor is drawn off. To every quart of liquor add two ponies of brandy, one pony curacao, one pony maraschino and one-half pony of rum. Mix thoroughly, strain and bottle for future use. Serve with cracked ice.

THE LOLLARDS' TOWER.

An Interesting Place for Sight-Seers in Lambeth Palace.

The visitor is shown over the palace by the porter (who is also the archbishop's apparitor). This functionary is a walking guide book, and has the history of the palace at his fingers' ends. He takes us first to the Lollard's Tower, which dates from the twelfth century, a lonely old building of grey stone enveloped in ivy. This was the prison of the palace, though it is doubtful if any Lollards were ever confined in it. The large cell is pannelled in oak, covered with initials, and here and there bearing marks of burning, supposed to be from the branding iron. The fireplace is rather a mystery, for the chimney is bricked up, and it is said that prisoners were suffocated with charcoal burnt in it. One escape is recorded from this tower. The Rev. Francis Wake made his way through the window into a boat brought by his wife. In doing so he broke his legs, the rope being too short; but he escaped safely to France. He afterwards returned and at the Reformation became Bishop of St. Albans.

From the roof of the tower a fine view of London and the suburbs may be obtained, extending as far south as the Crystal Palace. On the opposite side of the river is St. Bartholomew's church, with its four towers. It is related of this building that Queen Elizabeth, on being asked after what style she would wish it built, kicked over her footstool, saying, "Build it thus."

Descending the broken and tortuous stairs, we are led to the guard room of the palace. In the west wall is the water-gate, now plastered up. This is one of the most interesting features of the palace which we picture to ourselves the host of kings, princes and captains who must have passed beneath it on visits to the archbishops. Catherine of Aragon, shortly before her death, alighting at this gate when she came to have her sentence of divorcement confirmed by Cramner.

We next enter the private chapel. On the wall to the right and left of the door are marble tablets bearing the names of all the archbishops of Canterbury, beginning with St. Augustine. The carved oak screen is of the date of Charles I, and the roof is quite modern, though copied from ancient work in the crypt. The stained windows are also modern, though copied from "The Poor Man's Bible," and consist of a series of representations of biblical events from the Creation to the Last Judgment. The last window, as an inscription bears witness, was erected by the American bishops visiting Lambeth some ten years ago.

Too Little Blood

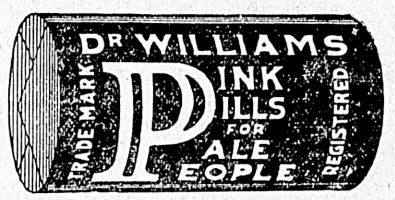
That is what makes men and women look pale, sallow and languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless and palpitating at the heart after slight exertion, so that it is a trouble to go up stairs. They are "Anæmic," doctors tell them; and that is Greek for having "too little blood." Are you like that? Are your gums pale instead of being scarlet? Pull down your eyelid—Is the lining of it blood-shot and pale? That is where "too little blood" shows.



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than by any other means. They are the finest Tonic in the world; they have cured more people than any other medicine, but you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.



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David R. McKay, the well-known baker, of Stellarton, N. S., writes—"I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was very badly run down; could not work and could not sleep at night. My appetite was poor and I was loosing flesh. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was surprised at the rapidity with which they built me up. In a few weeks my weight increased from 139 to 149 pounds. My appetite returned, I could sleep well, and could do my work without feeling tired.

If your dealer does not keep them, send the price, 50 cents a box or $2.50 for six boxes, to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, and get the genuine by return mail.

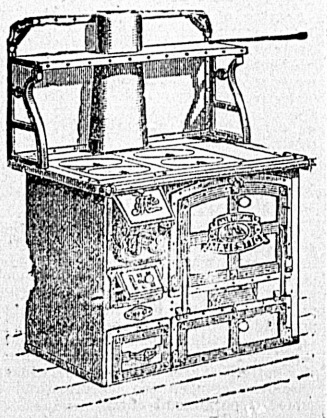
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ROYAL PEACE MAKERS

Queen Victoria's Deep Sympathy with the Young Czar's Great Undertaking.

Suggested Congress of the Rulers of Europe at London Next Spring.

Bloodshed, terrorism and all the horrors of foreign and civil war characterized the closing of the eighteenth century to such an extent that many people on yonder side of the Atlantic were led to believe that the end of the world was at hand. The year which opens to-day, which is so near the close of the nineteenth century, bids fair to present a striking contrast to 1799, in so far that it is likely to constitute the inauguration of an era of peace which may extend far into the new cycle. In fact, if royal and imperial projects for the ensuing 12 months are realized, the condition of affairs will present so many elements of the millennium that people will be led to look for the advent of the Day of Judgment in the same way as their ancestors one hundred years ago, though on different grounds.

Received first of all with amazement, then with skepticism and likewise with a certain amount of derision, the extraordinary manifesto which the young czar issued three months ago in favor of a general disarmament has devolved into a project for universal peace, and in lieu of the congress of statesmen and ministers which, according to the suggestion of Emperor Nicholas, was to meet in March or April at St. Petersburg, a conference of the rulers of the nations comprised under the head of the great powers, says the New York Tribune, is to be held in London in May under the presidency of the venerable sovereign who is popularly known as "the Grandmother of Europe," namely, Queen Victoria.

THE QUEEN'S FIXED IDEA.

Her majesty rightly claims that throughout her long and glorious reign of more than 60 years her influence has invariably been exercised in behalf of peace. The preservation of the latter has become to her what the French describe as "une idee fixe," that is to say, a positive mania. She is determined to proceed to any lengths in order to avert the horrors of war, a fact which has hampered the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, while it has strengthened the hands of foreign governments in dealing with him, and the dream of, her life is to signalize the close of her tenure of the British throne by devising some sort of an international agreement which would assure not only to her own people, but likewise to those of other friendly powers, the blessing of a long era of uninterrupted peace. That is why she welcomed with so much satisfaction the scheme projected by the generous minded and humanitarian young czar, seeing therein a means of developing the project which she herself has long had in view.

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSAL.

Chimerical and fantastic as the proposal of a congress of the great powers in London may at first sight appear, it is infinitely more likely to bring about beneficial and satisfactory results than the czar's plan for a general disarmament. There are many objections to the proposal of the czar. There can be none to that of Queen Victoria. Obligatory military service in Europe is not by any means such a curse as it is generally described to be. It no longer takes a man away from his family and profession for a period, of seven years, as in times gone by, but only for two or three years at the most, while if a youth is proved to possess a certain amount of educational training his services with the colors is restricted to merely 12 months. The time which he spends in the army or in the navy may be regarded as constituting the finishing touch of his education.

Queen Victoria's proposal, although it has the same object in view as that of the czar, namely, peace, and is the outcome of his manifesto, is far more promising. Her long and unrivaled experience as the monarch of the greatest empire of the world has convinced her that it is just as idle to ask the governments of Germany, of Russia and of France to diminish their armaments as it would be to ask that Great Britain should dispense with the greater part of her magnificent navy.

PEACE UNTIL CRIMEA.

But there is no reason whatsoever why the rulers of the great powers should not meet in congress and come to some understanding on the subject of all points at issue in such a manner as might be calculated to avert any international misunderstanding or conflict for many years to come. It may be remembered that the last congress of this kind was that which followed the overthrow of the first Napoleon, when the sovereigns of Austria, of Russia, and of Prussia, after first restoring King Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, and taking counsel with him, proceeded to London to confer with King George IV., then prince regent. The result of these meetings between the principal monarchs of Europe was a peace which lasted up to the time of the Crimean war, nearly half a century later, the great powers constituting themselves a sort of police for the purpose of keeping the minor states in proper order.

That is perhaps the main reason why the czar's project for a general disarmament was regarded as impracticable from the outset. A realization of the scheme propounded in his manifesto would have involved too radical a change from a system which has been in force for nearly one hundred years to admit of it's being put into execution within any given period. It would merely have had the effect of disturbing and throwing into disorder the entire economy, administration and even social life of every continental nation in Europe, and by the confusion which it would have created would probably have brought about the very evil which the czar desired to prevent, namely, war.

REVELATION TO THE CZAR.

It is impossible to refrain from the conviction that Nicholas realized this almost as soon as his manifesto had been issued. For instead of there having been any tendency on the part of Russia to diminish her armaments since last September she has on the contrary increased them considerably, and her example in this matter has been followed by nearly every other great power in Europe. While every government accepted the czar's invitation to attend his congress for the purpose of devising means for an international disarmament, each one of them at once set to work to augment its naval and military resources to a greater extent than ever before. In one word, a general disarmament, which, it may be remembered, was first proposed away back in the sixties by that visionary French emperor, Napoleon III., is recognized as impracticable by all the most sensible statesmen of the present day, and there is all the less disposition on the part of those who are now in power to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which stand in the way of the execution of the scheme, since the benefits that might result therefrom are open to much question and are problematical in the extreme.

At the time of the fall of the first Napoleon the princes of the old world were still overwhelmed with the horror of the terrible scenes that had signalized the overthrow of monarchy in France and the subsequent revolution. It was therefore only natural that their union should take the form of an agreement to combat everything that partook of the nature of republicanism and democracy, and while England did not openly join what was known as the Holy Alliance, she to all intents and purposes formed part of the latter until the deaths of King George IV. and of his brother and successor, William IV. In one word, the members of the last congress of monarchs were convinced that democracy was a foe to social order and as such must be crushed.

PEACE VS. DIVINE RIGHT.

No such idea prevails to-day, not even on the steps of the thrones of Europe. There is not a sovereign in Europe who is not imbued with the belief that the will of the people constitutes a sounder basis for the throne than divine right, and who is not impressed with the idea that inasmuch as it is impossible to crush democracy it is necessary to establish a permanent alliance therewith—in fact, to keep the crown abreast with democracy in the path of progress and enlightenment. Even the czar realizes this, and there is far less autocracy in his empire and an infinitely greater degree of regard for the will of the people than most foreigners would be tempted to believe. If I lay stress on this fact it is merely in order to dispel any apprehensions that might be entertained as to the possibility of Queen Victoria's congress developing into the same obstacle and foe to democracy as the congress of sovereigns earlier in the century.

Queen Victoria's scheme is to assemble next May in London not only the emperor and empress of Germany, the czar and czarina, Emperor Francis Joseph, King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, but likewise the chief magistrates of the United States and of France. President Faure, I have reason to know, has already been sounded on the subject, and has expressed his readiness to accept the invitation of her British majesty, while there is every reason to believe that an analogous invitation has been addressed to President McKinley. The rulers of Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy have all signified their approval of the project and their willingness to attend the London congress, which if it takes place will prove the most remarkable gathering that has ever been organized—an assembly which cannot fail to exercise an incalculable influence for the good of mankind, and for the maintenance of peace during the forthcoming century.

A BIG FAMILY PARTY.

It is a picturesque idea, this congress, and well worthy of the sagacious and venerable sovereign to whom belongs the merit of its proposal. The rulers of the two greatest powers of Europe, namely, the czar and the kaiser, are her grandsons, the one by birth and the other by marriage, and both of them revere her, not only as their grandmother, but likewise as the doyenne of all the crowned heads of the world. The emperor of Austria is her cousin, as well as an old and tried friend. Indeed, the bond of sympathy between them is a very strong one. They address each other as "du" or "thou," which in the German language indicates most intimate friendship and relationship, and their mutual regard has gone on steadily increasing ever since Francis Joseph became, at the age of 18, Emperor of Austria, just 11 years after Queen Victoria had at identically the same age ascended the throne of Great Britain. King Humbert and Queen Marguerite belong to a younger generation, and although cousins of Victoria, invariably address the venerable lady as "aunt," their example in the matter being followed by the Queen Regent of Spain. King Carlos of Portugal, as well as King Leopold of Belgium, the two queens of Holland and King Charles of Roumania.

The congress in London will therefore partake essentially of a family gathering, the only two persons present who are not related to the Grandmother of Europe being the presidents of the United States and of France, who, as is well known, are inveriably addressed by European sovereigns as "my good friends." That they would be treated not only as "good friends," but likewise with sovereign honors, similar in every respect to those accorded to czar and kaiser, is demonstrated by the manner in which Felix Faure was welcomed two years ago at the court of St. Petersburg, the ceremonial followed on that occasion serving as a precedent. It is hardly necessary to add that aside from the official welcome which would be accorded by British court and goverument as well as by visiting sovereigns to the president of the United States, he would enjoy the most enthusiastic reception ever conceded in England to any kinsman from across the seas.

RULERS VS. MINISTERS.

The question will naturally arise as to why a congress of the rulers of the various nations should be more productive of beneficial resuts that a confererce of their ministers and of statesmen subject to their orders. This is easy to explain. Ministers rise and fall, their tenure of office being dependent either upon the ever-changing and ephemeral majorities of parliament or else upon the equally capricious personal favor of the monarchs whose cloth they wear. It is the sovereign alone who embodies what may be described as the continuity of the policy of the nation, especially with regard to its foreign relations. There is no monarch in the world who has more honorably observed the stipulations of the national constitution than Queen Victoria. According to the constitution the conduct of the external policy of the nation should be vested in the hands of that member of the cabinet who is responsible to parliament for the same. Yet everyone knows that it is Queen Victoria who has herself been the foreign minister of the British empire throughout her reign, and who has maintained a strong hold on the affairs of the nation, thanks to which circumstance alone war was averted between England and the United States at the time of the Trent controversy in 1861. In the same way it is Emperor William who virtually directs the foreign policy of Germany, while the Counts Muraveiff and Goluchowski are more the clerks than the ministers of the czar and the emperor of Austria respectively. President Faure contributed more to bring about the alliance between his country and Russia than any other French statesman, while everyone in this country is aware of the masterly role played by President McKinley in the management of the foreign relations of the United States throughout the year which has just been brought to so glorious a close for America.

This in itself serves to show how much more important it is that rulers themselves should meet rather than their ministers or delegates. A thorough understanding between the former, even if merely verbal, would be far more efficacious toward the maintenance of peace than any treaty signed by plenipotentiaries. For it would have the weight that only those can give who by reason of their position as the head of a great nation are entitled to speak and act in the name of the people, whose destinies are confided to their guidance.

FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Table, Arranged for the Convenience of Readers.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public;

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Monday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminster and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 p.m., and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 p.m. and arrives daily (except Sunday) at 4:15 p.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES.

Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

FOR TEXADA AND SOOKE.

Steamer Clayoquot will leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday 6 a.m.; Nanaimo for Texada, Friday 7 a.m.; Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday 7 a.m.; Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday 6 a. m., calling at way ports. Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. the steamer will leave for Sooke and return same day.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports and Skagway, Wrangel and Juneau on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Willapa leaves C. P. N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Cutch leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Port Simpson and way ports on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Steamer Queen City leaves C.P.N. wharf for Alberni and Barclay Sound ports on 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and for Quatsino and Cape Scott on the 20th only.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the nock or the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas st. between Fort and View.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Fernwood streets.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

Mr. Rhodes is a masterful genius who commands general admiration—and obedience. But he sometimes meets his match. The brainy young editor of a Rhodesian journal (?Salisbury) had consistently "slated" Rhodes and all his works. Hearing that this journalist was in Cape Town (?London) the Colossus invited him to the Burlington hotel to "talk him over." When the young man entered the room his host snorted: "Sit down!" "No, thanks, I prefer to stand," said the visitor very cooly. Mr. Rhodes glanced at him, frowned at this independent attitude and said bruspuely: "What do you want?" "I don't want anything; you sent for me." "But your paper—why are you always attacking my work—what do you want?" persisted Mr. Rhodes, convinced that a subsidy was the one thing required. "Look here, Mr. Rhodes," shouted the journalist, "you are besieged by a crowd of scoundrelly blackmailers, who bleed you. I am not one of that gang. You can't buy me up!" The great man nearly had an apoplectic fit. Never had he been thus hectored. He swore, he snorted, he paced feverishly up and down the room. Finally, he strode up to his critic and roared: "But I can ruin you—you and your d——d 'rag.' Do you know that?" "Oh, no you can't, my friend!" retorted the young man, quite coolly. "It's my 'rag,' and I shall write what I like in it. If you have nothing further to tell me, let me say 'Good day.' I am just leaving for Rhodeshia!" And he walked out with a calm assurance which quite staggered Mr. Rhodes. The young man has since changed his views, and is now one of Mr. Rhodes' most fanatical admirers, and the mayor of a Rhodesian city.

"She Carries Her Heart on Her Sleeve"

What a boon to many a man or woman if this were literally so—How many spirits are broken because this particular organ is shackled by disease—and yet how many times has Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart brushed against the grim reaper and robbed him of his victim.

Diseases of the heart are by far the most treacherous of ailments which afflict humanity—ruthless to old and young alike—not insidious but violent, for when the heart fails the whole system suffers violence. Discussing causes here will not console the suffering one. The one great yearn of the heart-sickened patient is how to get relief and a cure. **Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart** stands pre-eminently to-day as the star of hope to sufferers from heart trouble, and so far past the experimental period that thousands to-day proclaim, in no uncertain sound, the belief that were it not for this great remedy they world have long ago passed into the great beyond. Most eminent doctors, whom heart cases have baffled, have tested Dr. Agnew's claims, and to-day they prescribe it in their practice as the quickest and safest heart remedy known to medical science. What are the symptoms? Palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, swelling of feet and ankles, pain in the left side, chilly sensations, fainting spells, uneasiness in sleeping, dropsical tendency and as many more indications that the heart is deranged. **Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart** is a heart specific; and no case too acute to find relief from it inside of thirty minutes—a powerful cure.



MRS. JNO. FITZPATRICK, of Gananoque, Ont., after having been treated by eminent physicians for heart disease of five years' standing, was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless incurable. She suffered from acute pain and palpitation, her feet and ankles swollen, and there was every tendency to the dropsical form of heart disease, but the lady procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart as she declared, as a last hope. One dose relieved her of a very acute spasm in less than thirty minutes, and three bottles cured her—not a symptom of the trouble remaining

CONDUCTOR WILLIAM G. LUCAS, of the N. & W.R.R., and living at Hagarstown, Md., suffered for years with acute valvular form of heart disease—cost him many a "lay off" from his daily duties on the road, and he spent a small fortune in remedies and treating with heart specialists in promise of a cure, and all ended in disappointment, until a good friend, who had been benefited, recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He tried it, and found it gave him relief and corufort almost immediately. He continued its use until a few bottles were taken, and to-day he's well and strong, and says, "Tell all heart sufferers that I can highly recommend this great remedy."

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head and all itching skin diseases: cures piles in three to five nights. 35 cents.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER relieves cold in the head or hay fever in ten minutes—will cure most stubborn and long standing catarrh cases quickly and permanently.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS cure constipation, billiousness, sick headache, torpid liver—clear the skin. 40 doses, 20 cents. —3

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HISCOCKS AND HALL & CO.

Lithographing
Job Printing
Label Printing
Book Binding
Embossing

Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application

THE COLONIST PRESSES are noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the above branches. Our Department is thoroughly equipped for every class of Commercial work, the best of workmen are employed, and only first-class material used. The facilities are such that promptness is assured in the delivery of orders, and prices are based upon a fair profit being earned.

THE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

THE ATTENTION of Mining Men is also directed to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with Stock Certificates of Original Design of the Very Highest Class, Stock Books, Registers, Etc.

THE COLONIST
Printing and Publishing Co.
Limited Liability

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures

SIXTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February, next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debentures numbers:

4	101	154	233	314
7	102	166	239	351
20	112	167	246	358
26	113	177	261	363
66	130	181	265	381
				389
67	134	182	274	392
77	142	101	285	412
92	143	197	289	447
98	146	212	290	449
99	152	232		498

Fifty debentures at $500 each, $25,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

R. P. RITHET, Chairman.
F. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

(Countersigned.)
W. H. LANGLEY,
Victoria, B. C.
Notary Public.

Victoria, B. C., January, 24th, 1890.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

—LIMITED.—

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

1	122	205	270	351	426
6	127	209	279	359	451
18	140	212	281	363	456
20	152	214	282	373	464
82	153	221	284	395	470
86	156	232	292	397	476
94	157	236	293	401	481
106	158	248	295	403	524
118	188	259	322	420	535
120	194	268	325	424	583

Sixty debentures at $500 each $30,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Countersigned,
JAMES H. LAWSON, JR.,
Victoria, B.C., Notary Public.

Victoria, B.C., 1st February, 1899.

TENDERS

For Brass Goods, Etc

Tenders sealed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday, February 20, next, for sundry Brass goods and fittings, viz.: valves, spindles, main cocks, union nipples, elbows, plugs, etc., as per samples and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing agent for the Corporation.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899.

ST. ALICE WATER

FROM

Harrison Hot Springs

PER

THORPE & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.

VICTORIA. - - VANCOUVER
NELSON.

Box 175 - - Tel. 435.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the North Pacific saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets, in the city of Victoria, to C. R. Lawson.

D. DALE.

Victoria, B. C., December 15, 1898.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, B. C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson and Hugh Simpson, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899.

JOSEPH BALL.

Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson). Victoria, B. C

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnelle Forks or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Necharcea river, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to varry the said location from said point on or near the Necharcea river, by crossing the Necharcea river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point at or near Hazelton at the forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking: to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

Handy List
of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

CHRISTIE & LEWIS—100 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

LUMBER AND STOVEWOOD.

J. A. SAYWARD, 32 Constance street. 'Phone 25. Wood cut in stove lengths, $1.25 per load, delivered.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Lt., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

PAINT.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

STEAM LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort street, Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver
Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street. AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.

Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver

F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 3, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An extensive high barometer area, accompanied by intense cold, which has covered Northern British Columbia and the Territories for several days, is now spreading southward. With the exception of showers in Western California, the weather has become fair and the winds moderate throughout the entire Pacific Slope, and heavy frosts have extended to the Sacramento valley. As the barometer is now rising over California, a return to milder weather is expected before the expiration of 48 hours.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	13	21
Kamloops	— 4	8
Barkerville	—30	zero
Calgary	—10	—14
Winnipeg	—38	—16
Portland, Ore.	12	24
San Francisco, Cal.	38	46

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate north and east winds continued fair and cold, becoming milder Sunday.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds; continued fair and decidedly cold, probably becoming milder Sunday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 3.

Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	14	Mean. 17
Noon.	18	Highest. 21
5 p.m.	19	Lowest. 13

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 11 miles northeast.
Noon. 11 miles north.
5 p.m. 4 miles northeast.

Average state of weather—Clear.
Sunshine—8 hours 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed. 30.370
Corrected. 30.329

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Umatilla from San Francisco:

Mrs. J. Williams.	W. B. Schuman.
Mrs. G. Booth.	Mrs. Schuman.
W. P. Dillan.	Bishop Perrin.
T. S. Brearhart.	K. McDermott.
W. Weeks.	Mrs. R. Ferguson.
Miss K. O'Brien.	G. Graham.
Miss L. O'Brien.	Mrs. R. S. Brown.
J. E. Steers.	F. B. Mulvey.
H. R. Lipman.	J. W. Booth.
L. Fulin.	

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

C. H. French.	Capt. Bendrodt.
Mrs. Richardson.	J. N. Henderson.
F. N. Johnson.	F. J. Wheeler.
W. H. Roarke.	A. H. B. Macgowan.
Mr. R. E. Cooper.	R. H. Hall.
Mrs. R. E. Cooper.	Father Van Goethen.
Miss Grevelle.	Col. Pearse.
Miss Swanison.	G. A. Sommers.
T. Martin.	Mr. Kennedy.
S. D. Johnson.	F. McIntosh.
F. Richards.	A. J. Rhodes.
Mr. Lambert.	W. T. Rickaby.
H. Mundy.	Thos. Cliffe.
J. C. Dixon.	A. S. Vedder.
W. L. Benham.	Dr. Boyle.
Dr. Ernest Hall.	

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

R. S. Riley.	L. Sheehan.
C. L. M. Jones.	J. A. Tilschen.
Mrs. Phair.	Mrs. Grimbley.
H. Wright.	Miss Hunter.
W. Van Syckel.	Black Patti Co.
L. Marks.	Mrs. Sloane.
S. Freeman.	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Umatilla from San Francisco:

C. Morley.	Raymond & Son.
Chun Lung.	R. P. Rithet & Co.
D. H. Ross & Co.	S. J. Pitts.
David Leeming.	Speed Bros.
E. G. Prior & Co.	S. Leiser & Co.
E. B. Marvin & Co.	Sun Lung Hing.
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Thos. Shaw.
F. R. Stewart.	The Colonist.
G. E. Munro & Co.	T. Shotbolt.
Gun Pook Yuen.	T. & E. Telephone.
Hop Lung.	Walsh Bros.
Hang Lee.	Wilson Bros.
Henderson Bros.	Walter S. Fraser.
J. & A. Clearihue.	W. E. Machinet.
Kwong Sing Wo.	Ying Chong Long.
Lenz & Leiser.	Yuen Lung.
M. R. Smith & Co.	Western Union.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

G. A. Carleton.	Martin & Robinson.
A. McGregor & Son.	J. Turner.
J. W. Mellor.	Turner, B. & Co.
D. H. Ross.	Dom. Express Co.
Wilson Bros.	G. Longpre.
Martin & Robinson.	J. T. Orr.
Onions & Pilmley.	A. J. Clyde & Co.
Okell & Morris.	J. W. Kinlock.
Thorpe & Co.	Johns Bros.
Henderson Bros.	

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

J. H. Collins.	W. S. Fraser & Co.
Valo & Brooks.	H. E. Levy.
H. E. Levy.	J. Tollick.
D. K. Chungranes.	Mahrer & Co.
S. Leiser & Co.	M. Bantly.
S. J. Pitts.	The Times.
Thos. Earle.	J. Tollick.
S. Leiser & Co.	Marine Iron Works.
Brackman & Ker.	T. W. Paterson.
B. C. Market Co.	T. L. Beaven.
R. Porter & Sons.	Valo & Brooks.
E. E. Green.	Hotel Dallas.

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils, pimples and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Pleads an Alibi.—Capt. Carroll, who has been at the Driard for several days, is being "jollied" by his many Victoria friends as being the individual referred to in the canard printed by the Times stating that Seattle money was being furnished the opposition. The Captain says the only money he put up was in a few bets on the election, and he doubled the amount of the venture. He also says it is damaging to his reputation to assert that he would give up money so easily as asserted. It would be quite foreign to his usual practice.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

COAL, Nut Coa - $4.25
Lump " - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Trounce Avenue

THE AUSTRALIAN UNION

Details of the Long Discussed Federation at Last Formally Agreed Upon.

New South Wales to Have the Capital but Houses Will Meet First at Melbourne.

By Associated Press.

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 2.—The unanimous agreement finally reached by the Australian colonial premiers, who have been in conference here for some days regarding certain unsettled questions connected with the Australian federation bill, referred to them by the colonial legislatures, seems to insure the success of the federation project.

The federal capital will be like Washington, federal territory, the existing capitals being excluded. It will be established in New South Wales, but at least a hundred miles from Sydney, the colonial capital. Pending the erection of a capitol building the Australian parliament will meet in Melbourne. The parliament is to consist of a senate and a house of representatives and an absolute majority of members of both houses shall decide all differences that may arise between the two. In other respects the original bill is unaltered.

The delay in accomplishing Australian federation has been principally due to the hesitating policy of New South Wales, the chief trouble originating with the financial basis of the proposed commonwealth. The matter first came formally before the representatives of the colonies at a convention which met in Adelaide in March, 1897. The colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and South and West Australia sent delegates. Resolutions were adopted embodying the principles of the new constitution and a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be reported to the convention and then after discussion, to be referred to the various colonial legislatures. The draft having been made, submitted and modified by the convention, went to the colonial legislatures in March of that year. The subsequent discussion revealed the existence of an important federal section, the crux of the difficulty being the question of securing the rights of the smaller states, without depriving the others of the advantages which should be theirs from the fact of their larger populations.

One by one, however, the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, approved the bill. Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania derive their revenues from excise and customs duties but in South Wales these have been partially abolished, their place being taken by income and land taxes. The opponents of the federation project in New South Wales contended, that as a federal government the four protectionist colonies would lose a large portion of their revenues by the abolition of border duties and as a federal tariff of a somewhat prohibitive nature would become necessary, except in New South Wales, where there are no border duties to be repealed, the practical result would be that the deficient revenues of the four protectionist colonies would have to be made good very largely at the expense of New South Wales. That is to say, Australian federation on the lines of the bill as originally prepared, would mean an increase of taxation on the parent colony and diminish fiscal burdens in the colonies. Apart from this feature, the New South Wales colonists have all along approved the proposed constitution.

The Australian federation bill vests the legislative authority in the Queen, who will be represented by a governor-general, and in two houses of parliament the members of each being selected on the basis of manhood suffrage and each elector having only one vote. Each colony or state will send six men to the senate, each elected for six years. The house of representatives will consist of 63 members elected for three years, 24 by New South Wales, 23 by Victoria, 7 by South Australia, 5 by West Australia and 5 by Tasmania.

The Australian parliament will have power to make laws regulating trade and commerce with other countries and among the several estates, regulating taxation so as not to discriminate between states or parts of states, or between persons or things passing from one state to another. Regulating also bounties on the production, or export of goods; borrowing money on the public credit of the federation; postal, telegraphic and other like services; naval and military defence; navigation and shipping.

The executive government is to consist of seven ministers, with salaries aggregating £12,000 per annum. The expenditure of the federal government is estimated at £1,500,000 per annum. Each state will for the present retain possession of its own railways subject to the control of an interstate commission, and so long as this is the case the federal government will not have charge of the public assets.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Engine and Eleven Cars Ditched Near Niagara International Bridge.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon by the circulation of a rumor that a train of cars had left the rails on the Canadian side of the international bridge, and that considerable damage had been done. Later it was learned that an engine and train of 11 cars jumped the track at Bridgeburg, on the Canadian side of the river. No one was hurt, and no damage was done to the train. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock this morning, and all the cars were back in place before noon.

BY TROLLEY TO PYRAMIDS.

Ancient and Modern Handiwork Brought in Sharp Contrast in Egypt.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has received an order for trolley cars to be used in carrying tourists to and from the Pyramids in Egypt. A trolley line is being built by English capital from Cairo to the ancient monuments.

LABOR AGITATOR QUITS.

Came From England to Organize American Ship Laborers, But They Didn't Want Him.

New Work, Feb. 2.—Edward McHugh, the English labor agitator who came here in 1895 as the agent of the National Dock Workers' Union of Great Britain, to organize the American longshoremen and form an international union, has been unsuccessful. Disgusted and disheartened, all his plans knocked on the head, and practically legislated out of office as the head of the organization he founded here, he sailed for England yesterday by the White Star line.

McHugh seemed to meet with success at first when he came to New York and organized the American longshoremen's union, with a dozen branches in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and a paper membership of 15,000. A feeling arose against the union having the representative of an English organization who was not an American citizen at its head. The feeling became stronger until meetings were held and the union re-organized without any reference to McHugh's plans, and decided that each branch should manage its own business and finances. This left President McHugh without anything to do, and he determined to return to England.

LOST REASON RESTORED.

Twelve Years of Insanity Ended Through Application of the X Rays.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Twelve years ago Charles Burrill was struck on the head with a brick. Since then until to-day he has been insane, and for a number of years he was an inmate of the Eastern Illinois insane asylum at Kankakee. Yesterday Dr. W. G. Stearns, at the asylum, aided by X rays, operated on Burrill's skull. To-day the cloud which had so long obscured the light of Burrill's mind has passed away, and he began life where he left off 12 years ago.

When a boy young Burrill had a quarrel with a playmate, who threw a brick at him. He was dazed by the blow and never recovered from its effects until the operation of yesterday.

A skiagraph of the skull being taken showed a thickening of the bone near the top of the skull on the left side. This was removed in the usual manner, the foreign matter excised and the patient was put to bed. He awoke to-day entirely rational, and his first words were: "Why did you hit me?"

THE CUBAN THREE MILLIONS.

Terms Upon Which This Relief Is Granted to the Insurgent Army.

Remedios, Cuba, Feb. 2.—The following are the terms of the settlement with the Cuban army arranged between General Gomez and Mr. Porter, for the United States government:

First—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second—That these officers shall at once meet at some convenient point and decide how, when and where the payment is to be made, and arrange any other details.

Third—That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for services rendered, but to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering, and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban assembly or to its representatives.

Fifth—The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it among the population so that all may secure work.

Sixth—That the $3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of General Brooke, and that action in the matter shall be immediate.

EAGAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Insubordinate General Awaiting Review of His Sentence of Dismissal.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The record of the court-martial in the case of General Eagan is now in the hands of the President for final review. To-day Mr. Worthington, attorney for Gen. Eagan, filed with the judge advocate-general the additional or supplementary plea which he was granted permission to lodge. It was an elaboration of the points made by the counsel before the court-martial. A most formidable array of authorities has been produced, particularly in support of the contention that Gen. Eagan's conduct, though the facts be admitted, was not legally in the line of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

MILES IN TROUBLE NOW.

To Be Relieved of Command of American Army for Calling Names at the Government.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—A special from Washington says: Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be relieved of the command of the army and transferred to the command of a department or sent to await orders. The order went to the President late to-night ready for his signature, and it is predicted that he will sign it to-morrow. President McKinley has been patient and long-suffering with Gen. Miles' eccentricities, but patience has ceased to be a virtue in the face of the General's use of his high position at the head of the army to defy all discipline and repeat the charges against the government in calm and deliberate statement, with an apparent effort to head off the report of the military commission, which will refute all the charges made by him against the beef supplied to the army.

The President cannot tolerate Miles any longer, since he has set about deliberately to break up the army and destroy all discipline. If Miles seeks to pose as a martyr he will be met with the report of the military commission, which is almost ready. He may demand a court of enquiry. If he does, it will be granted.

Either Maj.-Gen. Merritt or Maj.-Gen. Brooke will be placed in command of the army. Merritt is the ranking officer. By placing him in command, the President will show there is no desire to cover up anything in the war department or to place a man at the head of the army who is a particular friend of the secretary of war. Enemies of the administration have made much of the former strained relations between Secretary Alger and Gen. Merritt, and they cannot well criticize the promotion of Merritt to the command.

New York, Feb. 3.—A Washington despatch to the Press says the orders relieving Gen. Miles of his command have not been signed by the President, but this action is practically settled upon. In accordance with his custom, the President will lay the matter before the members of the cabinet at a meeting to-day.

Not all of the President's advisers are entirely satisfied with the contemplated degradation of the ranking major-general from the command of the army. They think the offence calls for something more. They have urged that the relief from the command be followed by court-martial. The President however, has expressed himself as unwilling to appear harsh. He has chosen the penalty of relief from the command as being the least that he can do, if he is not to ignore Miles' repeated acts of insurbordination and acts prejudicial to good military discipline.

COLDEST OF ALL THINGS.

Prof. Dewar's Experiments With Liquid Hydrogen.

London, Jan. 22.—It is now eight months since the final triumph of the laboratory, the liquefying of hydrogen, was accomplished, and Prof. Dewar at the Royal Institution last evening described that most volatile of gasses when reduced to the coldest substance ever known.

When pure it is a colorless, transparent liquid, with considerable refractive power. It has a well-defined meniscus, but no appearance of being a metal, as Faraday thought it might prove to be. It is not a conductor of electricity. Its density is very deceptive. At first he thought it might be about half that of water, but by measuring a given volume and ascertaining how much gas it produced, he found its density to be only one-fourteenth of that of water, or six times less than that of the lightest liquid hitherto known. One litre weighed only seventy grammes. It instantly froze and solidified air and oxygen, and hence enabled the density of those two solids to be ascertained.

A little ball cooled in it and exposed to the air was first covered with a coating of solid air, and then began to drip liquid air. A piece of cotton wool soaked in it appeared to be magnetic, but the liquid itself, Prof. Dewar is satisfied, is not magnetic. This phenomenon must therefore be due to the cotton wool being immediately filled with solid oxygen, which is highly magnetic.

Prof. Dewar explained how vacuums of high tenuity were easily obtained by immersing a closed tube in liquid hydrogen. The air in the tube was immediately solidified, and if the tube was so arranged that the portion containing the accumulation of solid air could be sealed up, the other part had, according to Sir William Crookes' calculation, a pressure amounting to only one-ten-millionth of atmosphere. With vacuum vessels for use with hydrogen, it was therefore not necessary to pump out air; it was only needful to put liquid hydrogen in a double-walled vessel and it made its own vacuum by solidifying the air between the two walls.

THE HORSE'S MOUTH.

From the Farmers' Advocate.

There is no point in connection with a horse that contributes so much to the pleasure, comfort and safety of either riding or driving him as what might be called a responsive mouth, which obeys the slightest intimation promptly of restraint or guidance. Dr. F. C. Greenside, who for a number of years was professor of veterinary science at the Ontario Agricultural college, read a paper upon this subject at a recent New York veterinary convention, which has appeared in the journal of Veterinary Archives of Philadelphia, from which we summarize the chief points. He says:

"Horses whose mouths are not good are very subject to soreness occasioned from injury from the bit, and the result of this soreness is manifested in a variety of ways. Curb bits with stiff mouth-pieces often bruise the branches of the lower jaw, but sometimes press the cheeks against the forward molars, and abrade the inner surface of the cheeks.

"Of the numerous ill results of soreness and discomfort in connection with the mouth the following faults and troubles are mentioned as being noticeable when riding or driving, viz.; Crossing the jaws, keeping the mouth more or less open, lolling the tongue, slobbering, tossing the head, carrying the head on one side or the other, pulling out in double harness, or crowding in, going cornerwise, sidelining, not going into the bit, carrying the head unsteadily, pulling, balking, rearing, plunging or rushing when starting off, especially out of the stable, restlessness in standing, breaking or going unsteadily in harness when going within the horse's speed, mixing, hitching or hopping either in front or behind, interfering, and bridle lameness. Other causes operate in producing the faults enumerated, but the most prolific one in the majority of instances is some discomfort with the mouth.

"As a rule troubles attributed to the mouth are sought to be corrected by rasping the teeth, when the real source of irritation—the bit—it used day after day applied to the tender spots. It is not a matter for wonder that a horse with an abrazed jaw should bind back, especially in the morning when first taken out. Such horses, if predisposed, become balkers. The high-couraged horse, though he may hesitate at first, will, as soon as the part becomes numbed by pressure, or he becomes desperate with the pain he is suffering, begin to pull and show evidence of the discomfort in the many ways already described, such as crossing the jaws, going with the mouth open, head on one side, etc. The irritable, sensitive horse is apt to manifest his pain in a more demonstrative manner, and we may find him going off with a rear, rush or plunge, which may soon become a confirmed, dangerous and disagreeable habit. Unfortunately, the condition is by no means uncommon and could be easily prevented were it realized that it is due to soreness of the mouth, and rational measures adopted.

"Besides the discomfort, difficulty and danger of driving a horse with a bad mouth, there is also apt to be produced irregularity of the gait and impaired control of the legs. What is called "hitching" or hopping off one leg, generally a hind one, although due to weakness, too heavy a load, driving beyond speed, heavy shoes, etc., is not infrequently due to tenderness or soreness of the mouth or placing the bit too high in the mouth. In high-couraged horses whose mouths have become permanently injured from the bit, it is a difficult matter to overcome the habit, but if the mouth is allowed to heal thoroughly, the bit placed as low in it as the animal will stand and face it with a moderate degree of firmness, and not put his tongue over it, the fault will often be remedied.

"Seeming lameness from a sore mouth is by no means uncommon. A horse will nod his head or hitch on a hind leg as rhythmically as if he were actually lame. And it is very difficult to persuade people sometimes that a horse is not lame when he nods or hitches from a sore mouth. Sometimes green horses with sore mouths will appear to be lame when driven with a certain kind of bit, that will go all right with another, and occasionally a horse will show lameness on one side in a pair that will show no irregularity when driven on the other. Before deciding such horses are lame they should be jogged on the line.

"While want of balancing or proper distribution of weight in shoeing will to some extent cause mixing of gait, trouble in the mouth is more commonly to blame. A horse inclined to mix usually has an unsteady mouth. He does not take the bit with necessary firmness, and keeps retracting his tongue or putting it over the bit, so that the pressure usually comes on the branches of the lower jaw, giving rise to irritability and a want of confidence in the animal's manner of going. In such cases a comfortable bit should be used and placed well up in the mouth. Sometimes a bit with a flexible rubber mouthpiece or an arched stiff one will answer, and it is also well to leave the bit in mouth for several hours a day in the stable so as to get the tongue used to its pressure. Applied pressure from day to day with a dumb jocky is also recommended.

"A driver should exercise much vigilance in placing the bit in a horse's mouth. The lower the bit is placed in the mouth within certain limits the better providing the horse will take it. With a moderate degree of firmness keep his head steady and his tongue under it. In those horses, however, which do not force the bit steadily, it is usually better to raise it in the mouth, and as the mouth becomes firmer lower it. Fatigue, bad sheeing, rough and slippery roads, and the swaying of a heavy cart are all exciting causes of interfering, but there is no doubt that imperfect bitting, with incidental soreness, is an important exciting factor in causing the awkwardness of 'striking' or 'bruising.'"

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

The post office general delivery is open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry wicket, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows:

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Cor. Government and Douglas streets.
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Cor. Fernwood road and Yates streets.
Cor. Cook and Fort streets.
Cor. Menzies and Quebec streets.
Cor. Montreal and Quebec streets.
Cor. Maclure and Collinson streets.
Cor. Vancouver and Richardson streets.
Cor. Caledonia ave. and Chambers street.
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"I am 44 years old and am a lumberman, engaged in driving logs on the river. I have been exposed to all kinds of weather, and I was seized with rheumatism. I tried different liniments, but they failed to cure me. Pains moved through my limbs and a short time since

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I thought I would work it off, but it grew worse, and I was obliged to shut down my sawmill and stop work. My blood was poor and I did not have any appetite. I could not sleep nights on account of the severe pains. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. In ten days time I felt relief, and now, a few months having elapsed, I am myself again and am

A Perfectly Well Man.

I am attending to my business daily, and all due to the benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife and other members of my family were taken with the grip and also suffered at times with sick headaches. They resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and they are now all in good health." G. R. RAFUS, Scotch Waterville, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A SAD HOME

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for $500, $1000, $1500 or $2000 his widow and children or relations are sure of that amount, debt-free and absolute. And the price of protection is so cheap in this best of Canadian Societies that one never misses the little money that makes the loved ones safe.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

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January 25, 1899

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